

Centre for Policy on Ageing
Information Service

Selected Readings

The Abuse of Older People

November 2018

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2018

"Adults at risk": "vulnerability" by any other name?; by Laura Pritchard-Jones.: Emerald, 2018, pp 47-58.
Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 1, 2018, pp 47-58.

The purpose of this paper was to explore and critique the conceptual and terminological shift _ particularly from `vulnerability' to `adult at risk' _ in adult safeguarding under the Care Act 2014 and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. The paper compares the notion of the vulnerable adult in safeguarding, with the notion of an adult at risk under the Care Act 2014 and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and questions to what extent such a shift addresses existing criticisms of `vulnerability'. The paper criticises the notion of the `vulnerable adult' for perpetuating the stigma associated with an impairment or disability, and for the types of legal and policy responses deemed appropriate under such an understanding of vulnerability. While efforts to replace the term `vulnerable adult' with `adult at risk' are, to some extent, to be welcomed, `adult at risk' under the legislation relies on the same characteristics for which the `vulnerable adult' has been criticised. Nevertheless the safeguarding provisions under the two Acts have made some strides forward in comparison to their legal and policy predecessors and the notion of the `vulnerable adult'. Overall it is argued that the two pieces of legislation are a marked improvement on their predecessors. The study also offers some thoughts as to how criticisms of the new legislation may be overcome. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Alleged financial abuse of those under an enduring power of attorney: an exploratory study; by Kelly Purser, Tina Cockburn, Cassandra Cross, Helene Jacmon.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 887-905.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 887-905.

This article examines the alleged financial abuse of older people arising from the misuse of an enduring power of attorney (EPA) and the experiences of those vulnerable elders in attempting to access justice to gain information about their situation and/or to remedy the abuse. To achieve this, case file notes from 100 individuals aged 65 years and over who sought assistance from an Australian not-for-profit advocacy organisation were analysed. In particular the study focused on the nature of the allegations of financial abuse to illustrate the complexities that existed for those in these circumstances. It also considered both the barriers and enablers of access to justice evident in the case files of the individual alleged victims. Lastly, based on the evidence presented, it considered how these circumstances could be better managed or improved upon, particularly from the perspective of service providers and aged care professionals. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Assessment of older adults' satisfaction with adult protective services investigation and assistance; by James G Booker, Mary Breaux, Sharon Abada (et al).: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2018, pp 64-74.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 1, January-February 2018, pp 64-74.

In the US, Adult Protective Services (APS) agencies are responsible for investigating and intervening in cases of domestic abuse, neglect and exploitation in adults aged 18+. This study examined client satisfaction with services relating to elder self-neglect provided by an APS in Texas. Participants were 77 community-dwelling older adults with APS-substantiated self-neglect who responded to the standardised and widely used 8-item Client Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ-8). Approximately 75% of the participants reported being satisfied with the overall services. They felt that the services provided were responsive to their need(s) and helped them deal with their problem(s). More than 80% responded that they would refer a friend, would use APS in the future if necessary, and were at least satisfied with the amount of help received. The extent to which their needs were met received the lowest satisfaction scores (65% were satisfied with the service). Future studies are needed to examine elder self-neglect client satisfaction in relation to specific services. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Building the adult protective services system of tomorrow: the role of the APS national voluntary consensus guidelines; by Julie Bobitt, Jamie Kuhne, Julie Carter (et al).: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2018, pp 93-101.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 1, January-February 2018, pp 93-101.

In 2015, the United States Administration for Community Living (ACL) established the first federal "home" for Adult Protective Services (APS). This leadership has included working collaboratively with State Adult Protective Service systems, to ensure that older adults and adults with disabilities are afforded the same protections against abuse, neglect and financial exploitation, regardless of where in the country they live. As part of that leadership, the ACL created draft Voluntary Consensus Guidelines for State APS Systems. The ACL

undertook a process of public and stakeholder engagement and analysed the resulting comments to improve the initial draft, to arrive at the final version. This article examines the comments, including concerns raised about specific areas of the Guidelines, areas identified for future research, and reflections and opinions on the role of the federal government in guiding development of the field of adult protection. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Changes in state legislation and the impacts on elder financial fraud and exploitation; by Catherine Carey, Jacob Hodges, John K Webb.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2018, pp 309-319.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 4, August-October 2018, pp 309-319.

This paper summarises how US state legislators are responding to the increasing incidence of elder financial fraud and exploitation (EFFE). The authors use an empirical model to investigate the impact of recent changes in state legislation, after controlling for relevant state demographics on the prevalence of EFFE claims reported in the Consumer Sentinel Network database. They use panel data in a fixed effects model with and without time dummy variables. They find that states with additional penalties targeting EFFE have a significantly lower percentage of complaints from older people, whereas the impact of mandatory and protected voluntary reporting laws is not significant in this sample. State legislators have increased their awareness of and are acting to produce legislation protecting older people from EFFE. Increased information, training and data sharing across states can go a long way to detecting and prosecuting EFFE cases. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Childhood abuse and late-life depression: mediating effects of psychosocial factors for early- and late-onset depression; by Ilse Wielaard, Mathijs Hoyer, Didi Rhebergen (et al.): Wiley, March 2018, pp 537-545.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 33, no 3, March 2018, pp 537-545.

Childhood abuse makes people vulnerable to developing depression, even in later life. Psychosocial factors that are common in later life, such as loneliness or lack of a partner, may explain this association. The aim of this study was to investigate whether the association between childhood abuse and depression in older adults could be explained by psychosocial factors. Cross-sectional data were derived from the Netherlands Study of Depression in Older Persons (age 60-93), including 132 persons without lifetime depression, 242 with early onset depression (age under 60), and 125 with late onset depression (age 60 or above). Childhood abuse (yes/no) and a frequency-based childhood abuse index were included. Multinomial regression and multivariable mediation analyses were used to examine the association between childhood abuse and the onset of depression, and the influence of loneliness, social network and partner status. Multinomial regression analyses showed a significant association between childhood abuse and the childhood abuse index with early and late onset depression. Multivariable mediation analyses showed that the association between childhood abuse and early onset depression was partly mediated by social network size and loneliness. This was particularly present for emotional neglect and psychological abuse, but not for physical and sexual abuse. No psychosocial mediators were found for the association between childhood abuse and late onset depression. Overall findings showed that a smaller social network and feelings of loneliness mediate the association between childhood abuse and early onset depression in older adults. The findings show the importance of detecting childhood abuse as well as the age at depression onset and mapping of relevant psychosocial factors in the treatment of late life depression. (JL)

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From : <http://www.orangejournal.org>

The contribution of Canadian non-profit organisations in countering material and financial mistreatment of older adults; by Marie Beaulieu, Jordan Bédard-Lessard, Hélène Carbonneau (et al.): Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 943-961.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 943-961.

In Quebec public policy focuses on a continuum of services. Non-profit organisations (NPOs), specialised in countering mistreatment of older adults (MOA), are essential partners. They work with social workers from public health and social services (PHSS). The research project Volunteering to Counter Material or Financial Mistreatment of Older Adults documents the roles of NPOs. This paper presents the specific actions assumed by practitioners and volunteers. Case studies were conducted with five French-speaking Canadian NPOs. Data were collected through content analysis of administrative documents and interviews (administrators, practitioners, volunteers and older adults receiving services). Results are presented according to three roles: prevention, detection and intervention. NPOs that are either 'specialised' or 'collaborative' respond differently to material and financial MOA. NPOs participating in the project are mainly active in prevention and the volunteers are pivotal to certain activities. In 'collaborative' NPOs, detection typically occurs when older adults, while participating in

prevention activities, recognise they are victims or witnesses to MOA. The subsequent intervention is mainly limited to referrals to the PHSS, specifically to social workers. In 'specialised' NPOs, volunteers are directly involved in detection and intervention when their experiences from their former professions are deemed relevant. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Detection of elder abuse: exploring the potential use of the Elder Abuse Suspicion Index by law enforcement in the field; by Elina Kurkurina, Brittany C L Lange, Sonan D Lama (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2018, pp 103-126.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 2, March-May 2018, pp 103-126.

There are no known instruments to aid law enforcement officers in the assessment of elder abuse (EA), despite officers' contact with older adults. This study aimed to identify: officers' perceptions and knowledge of EA; barriers in detecting EA in the field; and characteristics officers value in a detection tool. A fourth aim was to explore the potential for officers to use the Elder Abuse Suspicion Index (EASI)c. Data was collected from 69 law enforcement officers in Connecticut, who confirmed that barriers to effectively detecting EA included a lack of EA detection instruments, as well as a lack of training on warning signs and risk factors. Officers indicated that the important elements of a desirable tool for helping to detect EA included ease of use, clear instructions and information on follow-up resources. Approximately 80% of respondents could see themselves using the EASIc in the field, and a modified version has been developed for this purpose. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Development and validation of a screening questionnaire of family mistreatment against older adults for use in primary care settings in Mexico; by Maria Guadalupe Ruelas-Gonzalez, Bianca Estela Pelcastre-Villafurte, Eric Monterubio-Flores (et al.): Wiley, January 2018, pp 102-112.

Health and Social Care in the Community, vol 26, no 1, January 2018, pp 102-112.

The abuse of older adults is a serious public health issue that can be difficult to identify at the first level of care. Medical and nursing personnel are sometimes unable to identify older adults who suffer family mistreatment. This can occur when victims feel shame or as a result of cultural factors. In the light of this, healthcare personnel require a screening tool that can be used to identify signs of mistreatment. The aim of this study was to develop and validate a screening tool for detecting the familial mistreatment of older adults in primary care settings. A mixed method cross-sectional study was carried out in three phases between 2009 and 2012 in Mexico. The formative phase involved using a qualitative methodology to identify terms that older adults use to identify practices defined as forms of mistreatment. On this basis, the second phase involved the design of a screening tool through the formation of items in collaboration with a panel of experts. These items were tested on older adults to ensure their intelligibility. Finally, validity and reliability levels were evaluated through the application of the screening tool to a sample of older adults at a primary care facility and at a legal centre. These findings were discussed with gerontologists, and the data were analysed through an exploratory factor analysis with orthogonal rotation and Cronbach's alpha using STATA v13. From the results, the authors generated a screening tool that is culturally and socially tailored to older adults in Mexico. The tool has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.89, a sensitivity value of 86% ($p < .05$) and a specificity value of 90% ($p < .05$) for positive answers to the tool's 15 items. Applying this tool at the first level of care could limit damage to older adults' health, and could lower the frequency of emergency room use in hospitals. (RH)

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From : <http://wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/hsc>

Development of the Emergency Department Senior Abuse Identification (ED Senior AID) tool; by Timothy F Platts-Mills, Joseph A Dayaa, Bryce B Reeve (et al.): Taylor and Francis, August-October 2018, pp 247-270.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 4, August-October 2018, pp 247-270.

Emergency departments (EDs) are an important health care setting for the identification of elder abuse (EA). In this American study, the authors' objective was to develop an ED-based tool to identify EA. The initial tool included a brief cognitive assessment, questions to detect multiple domains of EA, and a physical examination. Refinement of the tool was based on input from clinical experts, and nurse and patient feedback. The revised tool, which included 15 questions about EA, was then tested in an academic ED. The authors calculated the inter-rater reliability, sensitivity and specificity of individual EA questions. Among ED patients aged 65+ ($N = 259$), 17 (7%) screened positive for suspicion of EA. The authors identified a combination of six questions that cover the included domains of EA, which demonstrated good or excellent inter-rater reliability, and had a sensitivity and specificity of 94% (95% confidence interval (CI) 71-100%) and 90% (95% CI 85-93%), respectively. These results inform a proposed screening tool for multi-site validation testing. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Disorderly households, self-presentation, and mortality: evidence from a national study of older adults; by Markus H Schafer, Laura Upenieks, Andie MacNeil.: Sage, September 2018, pp 762-790.

Research on Aging, vol 40, no 8, September 2018, pp 762-790.

This article examines whether disorderly household conditions and bodily self-presentation predict mortality, above and beyond four sets of variables conceptually linked to both death and disorder. Data come from 2005/2006 and 2010/2011 waves of the US National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP). The authors used naturalistic observation of respondents' homes and bodies, along with a diverse range of additional covariates, to predict probability of death. Older adults living in disorderly households were at highest risk of death over 5 years, primarily because they confronted high levels of frailty. Disorderly bodily self-presentation was also related to mortality risk, but this association could be only partially explained by demographic factors, health conditions, frailty and low social connectedness. Findings suggest that disorder in the residential context – dress and hygiene in particular – is a strong predictor of mortality. Support providers should be mindful of changes in bodily presentation of older people living in the community.

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From : <http://www.journals.sagepub.com/home/roa>

Domestic abuse and elder abuse in Wales: a tale of two initiatives; by Sarah Wydall, Alan Clarke, John Williams, Rebecca Zerk.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 962-981.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 962-981.

The abuse of older people in domestic settings is both a public health problem and a human rights issue. In 2013 the Welsh government used its new legislative powers and embarked upon two initiatives in the areas of adult safeguarding and domestic abuse, leading to the introduction of two pieces of primary legislation. The first was the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, which placed safeguarding 'adults at risk' on a statutory basis and imposed new duties on local authorities. The second was the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015, which addressed how public sector bodies responded to domestic abuse and introduced a more strategic approach. Using research based in Wales, this article discusses the extent to which the two pieces of legislation promote a collaborative and integrated response from adult safeguarding and domestic abuse services and highlights some implications for practice. More strategic alignment between the two acts will create an environment within which older victim-survivors of domestic abuse have the same access to justice options and support services as their younger counterparts. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Editorial: elder abuse and social work: research, theory and practice; by Hannah Bows, Bridget Penhale (eds.): Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 873-886.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 873-886.

This editorial introduces a special issue of this journal dedicated to the violence and abuse of older people, one of the biggest challenges facing social work today. In particular it examines the international development of research, theory, policy and practice in relation to domestic violence and the abuse of older people. After briefly surveying international definitions of what constitutes elder abuse, the editors explore the phenomenon under the following headings: the legislative and policy context of elder abuse, the prevalence and nature of abuse, elder abuse versus domestic violence, developments in social work policy in the UK, and preventing and responding to elder abuse. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

The effectiveness of logotherapy in mitigating the social isolation of neglected institutionalised older people; by Mohamed Mohamed K Elsherbiny, Raya H Al Maamari.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1090-1108.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1090-1108.

One of the most prevalent and harmful forms of elder abuse is neglect. Social isolation is one of the most common consequences of neglect, with an inability to find meaning in life closely associated with both these issues. One intervention that might be used with older people suffering from neglect and social isolation is logotherapy, a meaning-based intervention. The aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of logotherapy in mitigating the social isolation of older people suffering from neglect. The study was developed using a quantitative research design and with a purposive sample of 43 socially isolated older individuals in a single institution for older people in Cairo, Egypt. The study followed a quasi-experimental model. A social disconnectedness scale and a perceived isolation scale were used to assess both degrees of social isolation. The

intervention lasted for 12 weeks, with two weeks of follow-up work. A significant difference emerged between the intervention and control groups. The results indicate that enabling older people to experience meaning in life by emphasising the value of social relationships and interactions has a positive effect on their social networks. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Elder abuse and its medical outcomes in older Chinese people with cognitive and physical impairments; by Boye Fang, Elsie Yan, Ko Ling Chan, Partick Ip.: Wiley, August 2018, pp 1038-1047.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 33, no 8, August 2018, pp 1038-1047.

The purpose of this Chinese study was to investigate the association between elder abuse by family caregivers and medical outcomes among older adults with cognitive and physical impairments. Using cross-sectional design, 1002 older patients aged 55 years or above and their family caregivers were recruited from three grade A hospitals in Guangdong Province. The major independent variable was caregiver-reported elder abuse, while outcome variables included cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, peptic ulcer, digestive disorder, chronic hepatic disease, chronic renal disease, metabolic disease, acute inflammation, joint disease, tumour and general injury. The prevalence of these medical conditions among patients who were abused and those who were not were compared using descriptive analyses and chi-square tests, and logistic regression was used to establish the relevant independent associations. A total of 429 (42.8%) older individuals were found to have experienced physical or psychological abuse over the previous 12 months. After adjusting for potential confounders, abused older persons were more susceptible to any one of the aforementioned ailments. Elder abuse is associated with various major medical morbidities. Interdisciplinary cooperation is necessary to identify and reduce the adverse physiological consequences in victims. (JL)

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From : <http://www.orangejournal.org>

An empirical study of elder abuse in the state of Uttar Pradesh of India; by Avanish Bhai Patel, Anindya J Mishra.: Emerald, 2018, pp 106-116.

Quality in Ageing and Older Adults, vol 19, no 2, 2018, pp 106-116.

Elder abuse is a matter of increasing concern across India. Today older people are facing abusive behaviour such as maltreatment, mental and physical torture and heedless ignominy from the family and society. The purpose of this paper is to examine the nature of elder abuse in the Indian socio-cultural context and also focuses on the causes of elder abuse and abusers. Mixed method design was applied in this paper. The study was conducted from October 2012 to January 2013 on a sample of 220 older people living in both rural and urban areas of Lucknow, India. The data were analysed through descriptive and narrative analysis. The study found that emotional abuse is more common among older people, which raises the feeling of insecurity, depression and isolation. The study also pointed out that the respect, honour, status and authority which were enjoyed by older people in the traditional society, have gradually started declining. Moreover family members do not provide proper food, clothing and medical facilities in rural areas. Since this sample of older respondents was small and focused on those living in a particular area of one state, the authors could not generalise from the study to include the great diversity of experience and difference in perceptions among the older people even within a particular state. However widespread and diverse types of accounts of elder abuse were reported even in these settings, which can help indicate areas for future research and policies. (JL)

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/qaoo>

Exploring gender and elder abuse from the perspective of professionals; by Lori Weeks, Suzanne Dupuis-Blanchard, Rina Arseneault (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2018, pp 127-143.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 2, March-May 2018, pp 127-143.

The authors conducted an online survey of professionals working with or for older people in two Canadian provinces (New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), to learn about their knowledge of elder abuse from a gender-based perspective. A total of 169 professionals (90% women) completed a survey in either French or English. Five topic areas emerged from the analysis: the influence of gender on the risk of abuse; types of abuse detected; knowledge gaps; capacity to respond to gender-based abuse; and awareness of resources. To gain further insight into these results, the authors conducted three focus groups with 24 professionals. Professionals held relatively little recognition of, or knowledge about, gender related to elder abuse. The results indicate the need to develop educational and awareness raising opportunities for professionals who work with abused older adults in both French and English, to identify and respond to the specific needs of older women and men. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Family group conferences: an opportunity to re-frame responses to the abuse of older people?; by Kate Parkinson, Sarah Pollock, Deanna Edwards.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1109-1126.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1109-1126.

Recent legislative and policy changes in adult social care have refocused attention on a strengths-based approach to social work practice. The Care Act 2014 advocates a more inclusive and holistic understanding of individual wellbeing which is evident by its expectation of more personalised responses to safeguarding. Family Group Conferences (FGCs) fit well with this policy shift but require further exploration before being integrated into work with adults. In this article a fictitious case study was analysed through an organic group discussion during which the authors applied their professional expertise to explore the appropriateness of FGCs to provide a response to adult safeguarding cases. FGCs provide a viable alternative to traditional decision making approaches in the adult safeguarding field. The case analysis exposed three main areas that required further consideration to ensure effective implementation. The areas identified were divided into mental capacity, risk and funding. It is important that policy makers and local authorities acknowledge the complexity of transferring an approach originally designed for working with children and families to the context of social work with older adults. More effort should be made to address the practice tensions outlined within the study. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Feasibility of intervention in elder self-neglecters: setting the stage for future research; by Jessica L Lee, Jason Burnett, Rui Xia, Scott M Smith, Carmel B Dyer.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2018, pp 223-235.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 3, March-July 2018, pp 223-235.

Interventions are critical to improving clinical outcomes in older self-neglecters. This study assessed feasibility of a randomised controlled trial (RCT) of oral vitamin D in Adult Protective Services-substantiated self-neglect clients aged 65+ living in the community in Houston, Texas. Participants were directly observed to consume ergocalciferol 50,000 IU (treatment) or ergocalciferol 400 IU (control), once a month, for 10 months. For months 6-10, half of the control group randomly crossed into the treatment group (crossover). Intervention feasibility was measured by number of potential participants who agreed to participate and by retention rates during the study. Ninety-four referrals were received and 59 (63%) agreed to participate. Forty-nine participants were enrolled after pre-screening; 35 completed the two-phase trial for a 72% retention rate. The participants' average age was 75.2 ± 6.8 years, mainly female (59%), African-American (47%), and living alone (41%). Despite assumptions that self-neglecters are resistant to care, the authors successfully conducted the first clinical intervention in this vulnerable population. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Financial abuse of older people in low and middle-income countries: the case of South Africa; by Peter Lloyd Sherlock, Bridget Penhale, Natal Ayiga.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2018, pp 236-246.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 3, March-July 2018, pp 236-246.

This article assesses what is currently known about the financial abuse of older people in low and middle-income countries (LMICs), with specific reference to South Africa. It demonstrates that individual and environmental risk factors for financial abuse are present, but the issue is generally neglected by researchers and policymakers. As a result, empirical data are limited and there is an urgent need for new studies. This article begins by introducing the issue of elder financial abuse in LMICs more generally, identifying keys risk factors and evaluating available evidence. The article provides a detailed case study of south Africa, reviewing local risk factors and available evidence of financial abuse. It concludes with recommendations about future research in this emerging area of concern. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Gaining access to possibly abused or neglected adults in England: practice perspectives from social workers and service-user representatives; by Caroline Norrie, Martin Stevens, Stephen Martineau, Jill Manthorpe.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1071-1089.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1071-1089.

This paper reported on a study that examined social workers' and service-user representatives' perspectives on current options for accessing older people living at home when entry was being obstructed by a third party and there were concerns about possible abuse or neglect. Currently social workers do not have powers to gain entry to an older person's home where there are such concerns about abuse. As part of the study in-depth interviews

were conducted with 37 social workers and 11 service user representatives from three English local authorities. Professional interviews focused on current practices in dealing with such cases. Service user representatives were asked to discuss a fictitious obstructive case and potential actions that could be taken by social workers. Participants described current practice in terms of options for negotiation with third parties obstructing access to older people, ranging from 'softer' styles aiming to develop rapport to 'more assertive' approaches. Making good decisions about case allocation, being creative in pursuing cases and fostering good multi-agency relationships were valued by practitioners. Some service user representatives questioned the time and resources involved in managing these cases. Policy makers may wish to consider developing guidelines for multi-agency partners outlining their responsibilities in such cases. Practitioners may wish to consider whether offering an obstructer the services of an independent advocate would be useful. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

The impact of early trauma in old age: a pschoanalytic perspective; by Claire Appleton.: British Psychological Society, October 2018, pp 31-36.

Psychology of Older People: The FPOP Bulletin, no 144, October 2018, pp 31-36.

The author highlights how a a pschoanalytic view of the mind can enrich our understanding of the impact of developmental trauma in older people. After a short discussion of the theory, she uses brief clinical examples to discuss: reconnection with developmental trauma; the impact of the ageing body; long-term consequences of abuse, confusion and splitting; and anger and grievance. (RH)

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From : <http://www.bps.org.uk/networks-and-communities/member-microsite/dcp-faculty-psychology-older-people-fpop>

Intersectional stigma and late-life intimate-partner and sexual violence: how social workers can bolster safety and healing for older survivors; by Cailin Crockett, Bergen Cooper, Bonnie Brandl.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1000-1013.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1000-1013.

Individuals do not become immune to the risks of violence and abuse as they age, and older adults _ particularly older women _ face intersectional stigma: the compounding of social prejudice and assumptions that draw on a range of factors, such as age, gender and sexuality. These biases influence perceptions of risk, the relative invisibility of older women in the fields of elder abuse, intimate partner and sexual violence, and a lack of recognition of older survivors' needs among professionals in positions to help. Given that older women face attitudinal and practical barriers to services, social workers must comprehend the impact of both ageism and gender disparities on older survivors of intimate partner and sexual violence. In this study the authors offer recommendations to bridge the gaps between service providers' assumptions about older women in crisis and the support survivors actually need. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Learning from safeguarding adult reviews on self-neglect: addressing the challenge of change; by Michael Preston-Shoot.: Emerald, 2018, pp 78-92.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 2, 2018, pp 78-92.

The purpose of this paper is to update the core data set of self-neglect safeguarding adult reviews (SARs) and accompanying thematic analysis, and to address the challenge of change, exploring the necessary components beyond an action plan to ensure that findings and recommendations are embedded in policy and practice. Following an updated review of the websites of Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs) it is concluded that the repetitive nature of the findings prompts questions about how to embed policy and practice change, to ensure impactful use of learning from SARs. A framework for taking forward an action plan derived from SAR findings and recommendations is presented. Familiar, repetitive findings emerge once again from the analysis. This level of analysis enables an understanding of both local geography and the national legal, policy and financial climate within which it sits. While such learning is valuable in itself, it is argued that something more than a straightforward action plan to implement the recommendations is necessary. A framework is conceptualised for a strategic and longer-term approach to embedding policy and practice change. There is still no national database of reviews commissioned by SABs so the data set reported here might be incomplete. The Care Act 2014 does not require publication of reports but only a summary of findings and recommendations in SAB annual reports. This makes learning for service improvement challenging. Reading the reviews reported here enables conclusions to be reached about issues to address locally and nationally to transform adult safeguarding policy and practice. Answering the question 'how to create sustainable change' is a significant challenge for SARs. A framework is presented, drawn from research on change management and learning from

the review process itself. The critique of serious case reviews challenges those now engaged in SARs to reflect on how transformational change can be achieved to improve the quality of adult safeguarding policy and practice. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Making Safeguarding Personal: progress of English local authorities; by Mike Briggs, Adi Cooper.: Emerald, 2018, pp 59-68.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 1, 2018, pp 59-68.

During 2016 a survey of 115 English local authorities compared progress on the implementation of the Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) approach through their Adult Social Care departments and in relation to their area Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs) and partner organisations. The purpose of this paper was to evaluate the survey in relation to personalised social care and its impact on organisations, their staff and service users, and conclude with wider implications and recommendations for further work. As part of the survey, a series of guided interviews were conducted with safeguarding leads. The sample was randomly picked and balanced to give a fair representation of the different types of councils. The interviews were conducted by a team of five people. All interviewers had in-depth experience of adult safeguarding and were currently practising independent chairs of SABs. The interviewers followed a prepared schedule consisting of a mixture of open and closed questions. All interviews were held over the phone and averaged one-hour duration. Study results pointed to the impression that the majority of local authorities had completed the first step of introducing MSP, i.e. they had trained their workers and modified their systems. Most local authorities were moving into the next phase of embedding user-focused work into their practice and culture, and were at various points along that journey. However, most had still to engage partner organisations beyond a mere acceptance of MSP as 'a good thing'. The research has wide-ranging implications for organisations and their workers in the field of adult safeguarding based on its findings. Its limitations are that only organisational leaders and managers were interviewed, although reference is extensively made to initiatives that engage service users. The report references many practical implications to improve the practice of adult safeguarding in an attempt to make it more person-centred. Examples of good practice are given and recommendations are made to organisations. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

The mistreatment of older Canadians: findings from the 2015 national prevalence study; by Lynn McDonald.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2018, pp 176-208.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 3, March-July 2018, pp 176-208.

Hitherto, there has been one national investigation of the prevalence of elder mistreatment in Canada, which was carried out in 1989 on 2,008 randomly selected Canadians aged 65+. Sometimes called the Ryerson Study, findings published in the early 1990s found that 4% of the sample had reported some form of abuse. The present article reports on the National Survey on the Mistreatment of Older Canadians 2015. This second survey had four aims, the first being to present overall prevalence for aggregate elder abuse and neglect and for each of five subcategories of abuse in the Canadian population aged 55+. Second, it presents a sociodemographic, health and social contact profile of participants. Third, it provides a bivariate analysis of those mistreated compared to those not mistreated. Lastly, it estimates a model predicting elder mistreatment and the various subtypes of mistreatment. The survey found that 8.2% of community-dwelling Canadians aged 55+ experienced some form of mistreatment in 2015. The article presents information on: physical and psychological, sexual and financial mistreatment; perpetrators; and abuse across the life course. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The Norwegian police and victims of elder abuse in close and familial relationships; by Geir Aas.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2018, pp 20-41.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 1, January-February 2018, pp 20-41.

Over recent decades in Norway, domestic violence or family violence, violence against women and child abuse has received much attention in the media, political discourse and social research. However, abuse of older adults arouses limited interest. In government action against domestic violence and in police guidance manuals, older people receive little attention. The aim of this article is primarily to demonstrate how the police in Norway attempt to prevent elder abuse in close relationships, especially in parent-child relationships. The article highlights some contradictions between the need of the police to produce criminal cases (often contrary to the interests of the victims) on the one hand, and the police's duty to prevent further abuse on the other. Research has documented that help and prevention measures in question make the situation even worse for the victims they are meant to help. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Oops! Its happened again!: evidence of the continuing abuse of older people in care homes; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2018, pp 33-46.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 1, 2018, pp 33-46.

The purpose of this paper was to present findings from an empirical research project designed to enhance knowledge of the current extent and nature of abuse in contemporary care homes for older people. A self-completion, postal questionnaire was used to elicit both numerical and textual data that was subsequently subjected to both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The questionnaire was distributed to newly appointed care staff in six participating care homes providing care to older people to determine the nature of any abuse they may have witnessed in the homes in which they had previously worked. A significant proportion of respondents described instances of predominantly psychological and physical abuse and neglect. Though the research in this study drew upon the experiences of only 194 anonymous questionnaire respondents, of whom 140 had witnessed abuse, data suggest that abuse continues to occur in some care homes for older people. The research revealed staffs' recent experiences of a range of abusive acts and practices. Findings suggest that changes are required to current methods of external scrutiny and investigation of practices in care homes. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Prevalence and correlates of elder mistreatment in Singapore; by S Chokkanathan.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2018, pp 271-283.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 4, August-October 2018, pp 271-283.

The current study attempts to identify the prevalence rate of and risk factors associated with elder mistreatment in Singapore, a multi-ethnic nation in South-East Asia. Information on elder mistreatment was collected from 400 non-randomly selected cognitively intact older adults in a residential area of Singapore. Items on mistreatment were adopted from the Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test and the Vulnerability to Abuse Screening Scale. Standardised scales on activities of daily living, loneliness, and items on violence between family members were administered. The prevalence rate of mistreatment was 8.3%. A family environment characterized by psychological and physical abuse between family members and a social environment characterised by loneliness increased the vulnerability of older adults to mistreatment. Older adults who were mistreated reported more depression symptoms than those who were not. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Reaching out for help: recommendations for practice based on an in-depth analysis of an elder abuse intervention programme; by Jennifer E Storey, Melanie R Perka.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1052-1070.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1052-1070.

Elder abuse is a growing public health concern with serious and sometimes fatal consequences. Intervention research is lacking despite its potential value to victim protection. This study investigated the first and longest-running social work intervention programme for elder abuse in Canada. The aim of the study was to provide a better understanding of the scope of the problem and needs of the population to inform programme development through the recommendations made. 164 cases of elder abuse reported between 2012 and 2014 were examined in which case characteristics and related recommendations were reported. Third parties reported most abuse, which was typically emotional and financial; polyvictimisation was present in most cases. Intake practices that may have facilitated reporting were described and recommendations to improve victim reporting and confidentiality were made. Victim health problems and dependency were common and many victims lacked support. Perpetrators often resided with victims and had mental health and social functioning problems. Case management varied in length and several barriers were identified. Multi-agency work is recommended to better manage the needs of the victim, risk factors related to the perpetrator and victim-perpetrator cohabitation. Recommendations to improve the safety of the victim and that of professionals are also made. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Resilience and social support as protective factors against abuse of patients with dementia: a study on family caregivers; by Lidia Serra, Israel Contador, Bernardino Fernandez-Calvo (et al).: Wiley, August 2018, pp 1132-1138.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 33, no 8, August 2018, pp 1132-1138.

Scientific literature has identified different vulnerability factors associated with abuse in people with dementia (PWD) but little is known about the psychosocial protective variables against abuse. The main objective of this Spanish study was to investigate a set of caregiver and patient factors linked to abuse-related behaviour of PWD. A total of 326 primary and family caregivers, residents of the Castile and Leon community (Spain) were evaluated. All participants filled out a standardised protocol which assessed sociodemographic characteristics, patient and care-related variables, as well as perceived burden, resilience and social support. Abuse-related behaviour was evaluated using the Caregiver Abuse Screen. Results showed that the severity of cognitive impairment and behaviour disorders of PWD, a greater number of caregiving hours, a worse previous relationship with the caregiver and perceived burden were positively related with abuse. However resilience and social support showed a negative relationship with Caregiver Abuse Screen scores, suggesting a protective effect on abuse, even after controlling the effect of a number of covariates. Indeed resilience was the only variable that remained significant after including the effect of burden. The paper looks at the role of burden in abuse of PWD whilst concluding that resilience and social support are abuse protective factors. These variables should be considered in future guidelines for the prevention of abuse against PWD. (JL)

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From : <http://www.orangejournal.org>

The Rosalie Wolf Memorial Lecture: abuse-free care in a world of age-friendly health systems; by Terry Fulmer.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2018, pp 167-175.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 3, March-July 2018, pp 167-175.

The author is President of the John A Hartford Foundation (JAHF) in New York City, which was founded in 1929 and dedicated to improving older people's care, including eradicating all forms of elder mistreatment. The Foundation allows serious gaps in older people's quality of care to be identified, also to take action through grantmaking, convening and using strategies and tactics that spread best geriatric care models and practice. Under current strategic initiatives, the JAHF has three main areas of emphasis, which the author describes: age-friendly health systems; support for family caregivers; and improving serious illness and end-of-life care. When there are failures in any of these three systems, the likelihood of elder mistreatment increases proportionately. He concludes that it is "time for an abuse-free society and age-friendly health systems". (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Safeguarding staff's experience of cases of financial abuse; by Amenda Phelan, Sandra McCarthy, Joyce McKee.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 924-942.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 924-942.

Financial abuse of older people is an important issue for all safeguarding staff, particularly social workers who are often tasked with complex case management. Financial abuse can take many forms and can occur remotely to the older person and without their knowledge. However research in this area is limited. This study was undertaken to understand how safeguarding staff in Northern Ireland manage these cases and the challenges experienced. 14 safeguarding staff including social workers and nurses participated in two focus groups. Using thematic analysis, four areas of concern were identified. These were capacity issues, relationships, structural context and rural versus urban context. The paper concludes that changes are needed in a number of areas such as social and cultural norms, legislation, policy and practice in order to enable social work practitioners to manage cases of financial abuse of older people in a more comprehensive way. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Struggling to cope with later life: qualitative research on growing older in challenging circumstances: [briefing]; by Age UK. London: Age UK, 2018, 12 pp.

The project under discussion focuses on those older people who may be struggling to stay connected to the wider world, have difficulty in looking after themselves, and (in some cases) run the risk of significant harm. Age UK commissioned and worked with Britain Thinks to interview 12 older people who were in a similar situation, or approaching it. Three mini-focus groups were conducted with 'concerned observers' (e.g. friends and family), also a workshop of practitioners with experience of supporting people in this situation. Quotes from the (anonymised) participants illustrate seven recommendations: listen to older people's histories and value their contribution; understand causes to spot danger signs; use a person-centred approach that starts with the individual circumstance; understand the role played by family and friends; find a way to return purpose to life;

ensure that emotional support is backed up with practical action; and give professionals working in this area the tools they need to help. However, underfunding of statutory services, a struggling community sector and absence of multidisciplinary working may lead to more people slipping through the net. A full report (Strategic Research Programme: final combined report, July 2017; 62 pp) is also available at the weblink given. (RH)
From : <https://www.ageuk.org.uk/our-impact/policy-research/struggling-to-cope>

Suggestions for prevention measures based on Polish research concerning older victims of domestic violence; by Malgorzata Halicka, J Halicki, E Kramkowska, A Szafranek.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 982-999.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 982-999.

This paper presents an analysis of the needs of older victims of domestic violence under the care of social services or law enforcement agencies, based on research conducted in Poland. The main purpose is to highlight the distinguishing features of working with an older client group and to determine whether services in Poland are adequately prepared for providing help to older victims. The resource base is research carried out for the projects IPVow (research based on diagnostic survey methods and in-depth structured interviews), Mind the Gap! (based on re-analysis of data) and SNaP (based on re-analysis of data and in-depth structured interviews). This article is a review and comparative analysis of results obtained in these projects. In the period analysed between 2009 and 2016, the Polish legal system improved and older victims increasingly received more effective help. Nevertheless meeting their specific needs demands a more comprehensive approach, which is undoubtedly more time-consuming and requires a different understanding compared with other victims of violence. Unfortunately the police, law enforcement officers and social workers frequently do not have sufficient knowledge of gerontology. In order to be effective, working with older people requires special training, including knowledge of the overall process of ageing. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

'These are vulnerable people who don't have a voice': exploring constructions of vulnerability and ageing in the context of safeguarding older people; by Sarah P Lonbay.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 1033-1051.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 1033-1051.

This article reports findings from a Ph.D. study that explored the involvement of older people in adult safeguarding. The aim was to gain a greater understanding of the key barriers to involvement in this area. The research applied a qualitative approach, underpinned by a critical realist research paradigm. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including social workers, advocates and family members of older people who had been involved in the safeguarding process, as well as members of the Adult Safeguarding Boards in two local authorities in the North East of England. Observations of key strategic meetings of the Safeguarding Adults Boards and associated subgroups were also undertaken, as well as an analysis of the local authorities' key policy and guidance documents. Thematic analysis was used to identify key themes from the data. A number of key barriers to involvement were identified and are presented within this paper. These are explored and discussed in relation to the ways in which the construction of vulnerability and the positioning of older people within society, and within adult safeguarding in particular, have contributed to them. Overall it is argued that older people are considered to be inherently vulnerable, and that this reduces their opportunities to be engaged in adult safeguarding processes. A number of recommendations for practice and policy are made. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Through a glass darkly: exploring commissioning and contract monitoring and its role in detecting abuse in care and nursing homes for older people; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2018, pp 110-127.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 20, no 2, 2018, pp 110-127.

The purpose of this paper was to present findings from face-to-face interviews undertaken with 16 care and nursing home managers employed in homes situated in two English local authorities. The research sought to explore managers' perceptions of the role of contract monitoring in the prevention of abuse. To this end, semi-structured interviews were undertaken with 16 care and nursing home managers. Although staff employed by the local authority who conducted contract monitoring were generally thought of positively by care home managers on a personal level, their effectiveness was perceived to be limited as a result of their lack of experience and knowledge of providing care as well as the methods that they were required to use. Overall findings of this study suggest that current contract monitoring activity is of limited use in determining the true nature of care and the presence of abuse. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Understanding the risks of financial scams as part of elder abuse prevention; by Lee-Ann Fenge, Sally Lee.: Oxford University Press, June 2018, pp 906-923.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 48, no 4, June 2018, pp 906-923.

Financial scams have been described as the crime of the twenty-first century, representing a global challenge for agencies involved in the protection of older people at risk of financial abuse. Financial abuse is the second most common form of adult abuse, but traditionally research has focused on abuse that occurs within relationships of trust within families. Less is known about financial scams perpetrated by individuals or organisations unknown to the individual and which specifically target older people. In part this is because financial scams are often underreported as victims can be reluctant to disclose their experience, posing challenges to those who have a safeguarding role. This paper discusses factors emerging from the literature that act as triggers for scam involvement. These include loneliness, emotional vulnerability linked to life events, cognitive impairment and mental capacity. The findings of a small exploratory qualitative study with older people and their carers who experienced financial scams are discussed in relation to the literature. These provide unique insights into the experience of being scammed and the impact on individual health and wellbeing. Key themes are discussed in relation to social work practice and integrated working across health and social care. (JL)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

The victim-offender overlap in late adulthood; by Michael D Reisig, Kristy Holtfreter.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2018, pp 144-166.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 30, no 2, March-May 2018, pp 144-166.

This study contributes to the general knowledge of the victim-offender overlap, by determining whether the phenomenon exists among older adults and whether known correlates of crime and victimisation explain the relationship. Cross-sectional survey data from telephone interviews conducted with 2,000 people aged 60+ living in Arizona and Florida are used to estimate confirmatory factor models for both victimisation and criminal offending. The results from a series of multivariate regression models show that victimisation is associated with criminal offending. While factors such as low self-control, depression and spending time in commercial drinking establishments partially attenuate the victimisation-crime link, the statistically significant relationship persists in a multivariate context. Further testing indicates that the observed findings are robust across measurement and modelling strategies. Coupled with previous research, the results support the argument that the victim-offender overlap exists (and is difficult to explain) over the life course. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Women live longer than men even during severe famines and epidemics; by Virginia Zarulli, Julia A Barthold Jones, Anna Oksuzyan, Rune Lindahl-Jacobsen, Kaare Christensen, James W Vaupel.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS), vol 115, no 4, 8 January 2018, E832-E840.

In almost all contemporary populations, women live longer than men. Thus far, research provides evidence for both biological and social factors influencing this gender gap. Evidence on conditions in which both men and women experience extremely high levels of mortality risk has not been explored. The authors investigate the survival of both sexes in seven populations under extreme conditions from famines, epidemics and slavery. They use historic data for high mortality populations in Liberia (1820-1843), Trinidad (1813-1816), Ukraine (1933), Sweden (1773), Iceland (1846 and 1882) and Ireland (1845-1849). They found that women survived better than men. In all populations, women had lower mortality across almost all ages; and, with the exception of one slave population, they lived longer on average than men. Gender differences in infant mortality contributed the most to the gender gap in life expectancy, indicating that newborn girls were able to survive extreme mortality hazards better than newborn boys. The results confirm the ubiquity of a female survival advantage, even when mortality is extraordinarily high. The hypothesis that the survival advantage of women has fundamental biological underpinnings is supported by the fact that, under very harsh conditions, females survive better than males, even at infant ages when behavioural and social differences may be minimal or favour males. These findings also indicate that the female advantage differs across environments and is modulated by social factors. (OFFPRINT). (RH)

From : <http://www.pnas.org/content/pnas/115/4/E832.full.pdf>

Working with early trauma and neglect in later life: a cognitive analytic therapy approach; by Michelle Hamill, Ellen Khan.: British Psychological Society, July 2018, pp 12-17.

Psychology of Older People: The FPOP Bulletin, no 143, July 2018, pp 12-17.

While cognitive analytic therapy (CAT) can be applied to a wide range of psychological problems, it can also help service users in understanding their particular difficulties and set manageable goals to bring about change. The Mental Health Care of Older People services in Newham, Tower Hamlets and Hackney boroughs, East London NHS Foundation Trust (MHCOP ELFT) draw extensively on CAT for work with psychological distress in later life. This article includes the case study of Joe, a man in his late 60s, to illustrate how CAT can helpfully conceptualise the long-term effects of past trauma persisting into later life. In this instance, CAT's lifespan approach has helped in identifying and addressing chronic emotional neglect through childhood that affected Joe's capacity to integrate his experiences, and know his emerging sense of self, while offering an alternative of attending to rather than overlooking feelings. (RH)

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From : <http://www.bps.org.uk/networks-and-communities/member-microsite/dcp-faculty-psychology-older-people-fpop>

2017

10,000 voices: service users' experiences of adult safeguarding; by Lorna Montgomery, Deborah Hanlon, Christine Armstrong.: Emerald, 2017, pp 236-246.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 5, 2017, pp 236-246.

The purpose of this paper was to describe a small scale pilot study undertaken in Northern Ireland to gather service user feedback from individuals who had been subject to adult safeguarding procedures. As part of the study the aims, methods and findings of the 'Adult Safeguarding: 10,000 Voices' pilot project were presented. The pilot project highlighted how an initiative which captured the experiences of patients, service users, carers and staff in the health and social care sector (10,000 Voices) could be successfully adapted for use in adult safeguarding, facilitating the collation of complex experiences and enabling insights to be gleaned and shared. For the first time in Northern Ireland the 10,000 Voices model was utilised in the context of a non-health related service, namely, adult safeguarding. This outline of the model and methodology for obtaining service user feedback can inform user involvement in other contexts. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Adult safeguarding and the Care Act (2014): the impacts on partnerships and practice; by Adi Cooper, Claire Bruin.: Emerald, 2017, pp 209-219.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 4, 2017, pp 209-219.

The purpose of this paper was to look at the impacts on adult safeguarding partnerships and practice over 18 months following the implementation of the Care Act (2014) from the perspectives of an independent Chair of two Safeguarding Adults Boards (SABs) and a senior manager in adult social care in a local authority. They looked at the areas of: wellbeing and safety, safeguarding activity and process, changing criteria and definitions, Making Safeguarding Personal, SABs, safeguarding adult reviews and advocacy. The authors drew together information from published sources, experience and networks. The paper argues that the impact on adult safeguarding and SABs has been greater than originally envisaged in a range of areas. This appears to be as a result of adult safeguarding having been made statutory, a new framework having been put in place, and added impetus given to a cultural change in adult safeguarding practice. The authors have been engaged in delivering the adult safeguarding elements of the Care Act (2014) and so provide unique insight into the experience of making the changes required to meet the new statutory requirements and achieve the objective of protecting peoples' rights to live in safety, free from abuse or neglect. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Adult safeguarding in Northern Ireland: prevention, protection, partnership; by Lorna Montgomery, Joyce McKee.: Emerald, 2017, pp 199-208.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 4, 2017, pp 199-208.

The purpose of this paper was to outline and critique the current model of adult safeguarding in Northern Ireland (NI). It offered a critical analysis of adult safeguarding, legislation, policy and practice. Insights were offered from the Regional Adult Safeguarding Officer for NI, and available research evidence cited. Study findings showed that distinct features of Northern Irish society have shaped its adult safeguarding policy and practice in ways which differ from the rest of the UK. The strengths and limitations of the legal and policy framework, and practice systems are discussed. The potential advantages and challenges of the Northern Irish safeguarding

systems are then presented, and potential future developments highlighted. Changes have been highlighted in the way adult safeguarding has been conceptualised. An emphasis on prevention and early intervention activities, with a key role envisaged for community, voluntary and faith sector organisations, have been noted. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Adult safeguarding in Wales: one step in the right direction; by John Williams.: Emerald, 2017, pp 175-186.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 4, 2017, pp 175-186.

The purpose of this paper was to consider the background to recent changes to adult safeguarding in Wales as a result of new measures introduced by the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, and to discuss their potential impact. The paper relied on a range of material including reports published by the Law Commission, the National Assembly for Wales and other public bodies. It also referred to academic and practitioner material in journals and government guidance. Although the Act in question introduced many changes in adult safeguarding in Wales, not least the duty to make enquiries, it did not take the opportunity to include statutory powers of barring and removal. The introduction of Adult Protection and Support Orders (APSOs) is a cautious (perhaps over-cautious) step forward. More research is needed on the different approaches across the UK. At the time of publication, the full effect of the new legislation has not been seen. Local authorities and others are coming to terms with the new provisions. This paper identifies future research evaluating the working of different approaches to safeguarding within the UK. For practitioners, the new legislation provides opportunities to rethink approaches to safeguarding. The lower threshold for referrals will mean an increase in caseloads and the need to react to both low- and high-risk cases. For authorised officers, the practical issues identified relate to the circumstances in which an APSO may be sought and what can be put in place to protect the adult at risk once the order has been used. For those who experience abuse or neglect, the new legislation provides additional support when compared to the POVA (Protection of Vulnerable Adults) process. The duty to make enquiries and the duty to report will hopefully strengthen protection and, with a lower threshold for referral, enable more preventative work to be done at an earlier stage. As this is new legislation, there is very little analysis of the implications the Act in relation to safeguarding. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007: reflections on developing practice and present day challenges; by Kathryn Mackay, Mary Notman.: Emerald, 2017, pp 187-198.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 4, 2017, pp 187-198.

The purpose of this paper was to outline the duties and powers of the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act (ASPSA) 2007 and place them in the wider Scottish adult protection legislative framework. It considered the potential value of a standalone adult safeguarding statute. The authors drew upon their research and practice expertise to consider the merits of the ASPSA 2007. They took a case study approach to explore its implementation in one particular Scottish local authority, drawing on the qualitative and quantitative data contained in its annual reports. Study findings showed that skilled, knowledgeable and well-supported practitioners are key to effective screening, investigations and intervention. Protection orders are being used as intended for a very small number of cases. However the lack of national statistical reports means that there is limited scope for comparison between the local and national data. Adult support and protection requires ongoing investment of time and leadership in councils and other local agencies to instigate and maintain good practice. Aspects that require further attention are self-neglect; capacity and consent; and residents in care homes who pose potential risks to other residents and staff. ASPSA 2007 has helped to raise awareness of adults at risk of harm within the local communities and as a social issue more generally. In this study the authors provide a critical appraisal of the implementation of Scottish adult safeguarding legislation over the last six years. They consider similar developments in England and Wales and argue for comparative research to test these out. Finally they signpost future directions for bridging separate policy streams. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

The advantages and disadvantages of different models of organising adult safeguarding; by Caroline Norrie, Martin Stevens, Katherine Graham (et al.): Oxford University Press, June 2017, pp 1205-1223.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 47, no 4, June 2017, pp 1205-1223.

Professionals express divergent views about whether adults at risk are best served by safeguarding work being incorporated into social workers' casework or being undertaken by specialist workers within local area or centralised teams. This paper draws on findings from the final two phases of a three-phase study which aimed to identify a typology of different models of organising adult safeguarding, and to compare the advantages and

disadvantages of these. The authors used mixed-methods to investigate four different models of organising adult safeguarding which they termed: A) Dispersed-Generic, B) Dispersed-Specialist, C) Partly-Centralised-Specialist and D) Fully-Centralised-Specialist. In each model, staff interviews (n = 38), staff survey responses (n = 206), feedback interviews (with care home managers, solicitors and Independent Mental Capacity Advocates) (n = 28), Abuse of Vulnerable Adults (AVA) Returns, Adult Social Care User Survey Returns (ASCS) and service costs were analysed. This paper focuses on qualitative data from staff and feedback interviews and the staff survey. The authors findings focus on safeguarding as a specialism, safeguarding practice (including multi-agency working, prioritisation, tensions, handover, staff confidence and de-skilling) and managing safeguarding. Local authority (LA) participants described and commented on the advantages and disadvantages of their organisational model. Feedback interviews offered different perspectives on safeguarding services and implications of different models. (RH)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <http://www.bjsw.oxfordjournals.org>

An assessment of interventions that target risk factors for elder abuse; by Andrew Day, Nadia Boni, Helen Evert, Tess Knight.: Wiley, September 2017, pp 1532-1541.

Health and Social Care in the Community, vol 25, no 5, September 2017, pp 1532-1541.

Although there is increasing concern about both the prevalence of, and harms associated with the abuse of older adults, progress in the development of interventions to prevent its occurrence has been slow. This paper reports the findings of a systematic review of the published literature that identified studies in which the outcomes of preventative interventions are described. A total of eight different intervention trials, published since 2004, are described across the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of prevention and in terms of the types of risk factor that they target. The current evidence to support the effectiveness of these interventions is not only limited by the small number of outcome studies, but also the poor quality of evaluation designs and the focus of many interventions on single risk factors. It is concluded that work is needed to strengthen the evidence base that supports the delivery of interventions to prevent elder abuse. (RH)

ISSN: 09660410

From : <http://wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/hsc>

Care and violence through the lens of personal support workers; by Christine Kelly.: Policy Press, March 2017, pp 97-113.

International Journal of Care and Caring, vol 1, no 1, March 2017, pp 97-113.

Using a grounded theory approach, the author contends that violence should be considered a part of, rather than in opposition to, care. This conceptualisation is empirically supported by themes from a qualitative study of personal support worker education in Ontario, Canada: one on violence against workers; another on abuse; and a third on sentimental motivations. This article demonstrates the tensions of care: that it can be at once violent and rewarding. The conclusion considers what to do with the discomfort raised by this tense definition, suggesting that it is an essential starting point for transforming the organisation of care. (RH)

ISSN: 23978821

From : <http://policypress.co.uk/journals/international-journal-of-care-and-caring>

A comparison of the neuropsychological profiles of people living in squalor without hoarding to those living in squalor associated with hoarding; by Sook Meng Lee, Matthew Lewis, Deborah Leighton (et al.): Wiley, December 2017, pp 1433-1439.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 32, no 12, December 2017, pp 1433-1439.

Squalour affects one in 1,000 older people and is regarded as a secondary condition to other primary disorders such as dementia, intellectual impairment and alcohol abuse. Squalour is frequently associated with hoarding behaviour. This study compared the neuropsychological profile of people living in squalour associated with hoarding to those presenting with squalour only. The study was a retrospective case series of hospital inpatient and community healthcare services of 69 people living in squalour (49 from aged care, 16 from aged psychiatry, three from acute medical and one from a memory clinic). 40% had co-morbid hoarding behaviours. The main outcomes were neuropsychologists' opinions of domain-specific cognitive impairment. The squalour-hoarding group was significantly older than the squalour-only group, significantly more likely to have vascular or Alzheimer's type neurodegeneration and significantly less likely to have alcohol-related impairment. Chi-square analyses revealed significantly greater rates of impairment for the squalour-only group in visuospatial reasoning, abstraction, planning, organisation, problem solving and mental flexibility, compared with the squalour-hoarding group. Logistic regression analysis indicated that impaired mental flexibility was a significant predictor and strongly indicated squalour only. Preliminary evidence suggests that squalour associated with hoarding may have distinct neuropsychological features compared against squalour only. Future work should be

conducted using a larger sample and a common neuropsychological battery to better understand the deficits associated with hoarding-related squalour. (JL)

ISSN: 08856230

From : <http://www.orangejournal.org>

The conceptualization of mistreatment by older American Indians; by Lori L Jervis, William Sconzert-Hall, Shielding American Indian Elders Project Team.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2017, pp 43-58.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 1, January-February 2017, pp 43-58.

The problem of how to conceptualise elder mistreatment goes back several decades, and is especially important for ethnic minority populations, who may have perspectives that differ from the dominant society. This community-based participatory research study, which examined perceptions of mistreatment by family among 100 urban and rural older American Indians, permits a rare glimpse into how Native elders themselves understand this issue. Here, good treatment was conceptualised in terms of being taken care of, having one's needs met, and being respected. The authors found relatively high standards for how elders should be treated, such as the belief that an elder's needs should be anticipated and met without the elder needing to ask. This finding was despite widespread accounts of the mistreatment of elders within the community, largely through various acts of financial exploitation and neglect. Substance abuse and culture loss were blamed for much of the elder mistreatment that occurred in contemporary Native communities. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Cultural and ethical considerations in late-life polyvictimization; by Kathleen Quinn.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2017, pp 327-338.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 5, November-December 2017, pp 327-338.

This article examines the cultural and ethical considerations for professionals working with older adults who experience polyvictimisation. Drawing from the US Department of Justice training program, Polyvictimization in Later Life (OVC/TTAC, 2017), topics include cultural competencies, ethical standards, personal and professional ethics, and ethical considerations when working in teams. Also described are specific suggestions and recommendations to ensure sensitive and ethical responses when working with cases involving polyvictimisation. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Development and implementation of online training modules on abuse, neglect, and exploitation; by Farida K Ejaz, Miriam Rose, Georgie Anetzberger.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2017, pp 73-101.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, nos 2-3, March-July 2017, pp 73-101.

Online training for care managers to identify, report and prevent abuse, neglect and exploitation was developed for a demonstration involving the dually eligible Medicare and Medicaid population. It was composed of three modules covering background, screening, and reporting abuse. Of 453 enrollees, 273 completed at least one module and 212 completed all three. Pre- and post-training surveys for each module were used to examine changes in the proportion of correct answers for each question, using the related-samples Cochran's Q statistic. Improvements in knowledge from pre- to post-training were evident in modules covering background on abuse and reporting abuse, but not in the module about communication principles and screening for abuse. Its content may have already been familiar to the trainees, who were primarily social workers and nurses. Lessons learned are being used to adapt the training for a wider audience to increase public awareness of abuse. (JL)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Development of short-form measures to assess four types of elder mistreatment: findings from an evidence-based study of APS elder abuse substantiation decisions; by Scott R Beach, Margeurite DeLiema, Madelyn Iris (et al).: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2017, pp 229-253.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 4, August-October 2017, pp 229-253.

Improving the standardisation and efficiency of adult protective services (APS) investigations is a top priority in APS practice. Using data from the Elder Abuse Decision Support System (EADSS), the authors developed short-form measures of four types of elder abuse: financial, emotional or psychological, physical, and neglect. The EADSS data set contains 948 elder abuse cases (age 60+) with yes/no abuse substantiation decisions for each abuse type following a 30-day investigation. Item sensitivity and/or specificity analyses were conducted on long-form items, with the substantiation decision for each abuse type as the criterion. Validity was further tested using receiver-operator characteristic (ROC) curve analysis, correlation with long forms and internal consistency. The four resulting short-form measures, containing 36 of the 82 original items, have validity

similar to the original long forms. These short forms can be used to standardise and increase efficiency of APS investigations, and may also offer researchers new options for brief elder abuse assessments. (RH)

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From : <http://tandf.com>

Do personal budgets increase the risk of abuse?: Evidence from English national data; by Mohamed Ismail, Shereen Hussein, Martin Stevens (et al.): Cambridge University Press, April 2017, pp 291-311.

Journal of Social Policy, vol 46, no 2, April 2017, pp 291-311.

With the continued implementation of the personalisation policy, Personal Budgets (PBs) have moved to the mainstream in adult social care in England. The relationship between the policy goals of personalisation and safeguarding is contentious. Some have argued that PBs have the potential to empower recipients, while others believe PBs, especially Direct Payments, might increase the risk of abuse. This paper provides empirical evidence about levels of uptake of PBs and safeguarding referrals in England based on in-depth analysis of national data at aggregate, local council level in England, covering 152 Councils. This is complemented by analysis of 2,209 individual referral records obtained from three purposively selected study sites. The aim is to explore whether available data could provide evidence of association between the uptake of PBs and safeguarding referrals. Analysis of the national dataset found no significant relationships between PB uptake and the level and type of alleged abuse. However, analysis of individual-level referral data, from the three selected sites did find some significant associations, particularly with financial abuse. The analysis found the main perpetrators of the alleged abuse to be home-care employees. The findings are discussed within the context of current policy and practice. (RH)

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From : cambridge.org/JSP

Domestic abuse and older people: factors influencing help-seeking; by Sarah Wydall, Rebecca Zerk.: Emerald, 2017, pp 247-260.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 5, 2017, pp 247-260.

The purpose of this paper was to explore professionals' perceptions of the barriers to help-seeking for victim-survivors of domestic abuse aged 60 years and over. Help-seeking as defined by Anderson and Saunders (2003) is not a single act or decision, but a complex and continuous process that victims engage in when seeking support. As part of the study, 50 qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted with statutory practitioners and managers from 21 out of 22 local authorities in Wales. The research team worked collaboratively to produce a coding scheme which was subjected to a systematic coding exercise using the software package NVivo. Professionals believed that older people's 'interconnectedness' with family, social embeddedness in the community and 'meanings of the home' influenced help-seeking. The research suggested that for older victim-survivors of domestic abuse, age discrimination by practitioners compounds older people's experiences of help-seeking, restricting the range, quality and type of support provided. The paper demonstrates that a significant shift is required in practice to ensure that older people are in a position to make informed choices and their wishes are central in the decision-making process. Further qualitative research is needed to explore what older people themselves believe are the factors that impact on statutory service engagement. This study is the first in the UK to conduct Pan-Wales research on professionals' views on help-seeking behaviours of older people. One of the key findings from the study is that professionals from the statutory sector feel that connections to the home and social networks strongly influence help-seeking for older victim-survivors of domestic abuse. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Elder abuse decision support system: field test outcomes, abuse measure validation, and lessons learned; by Kendon J Conrad, Madelyn Iris, Pi-Ju Liu.: Taylor and Francis, March-July 2017, pp 134-156.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, nos 2-3, March-July 2017, pp 134-156.

The Elder Abuse Decision Support System was designed to meet the critical need for improved methods for assessment and substantiation of elder mistreatment, using a web-based system with standardised measures. Six Illinois agencies participated in the field test. One-year pre/post analyses assessed substantiation results, using Illinois' standard investigation procedure as a comparison. Pre/post acceptability was assessed with caseworkers in focus groups with adult protective service staff. Validity of measures was assessed using Cronbach's alpha and receiver operator characteristic curve analyses with final substantiation decision as a criterion. Increased substantiation of abuse was found. Regarding acceptability, the two systems were found to have differing strengths and weaknesses. Outcome measures had high validity estimates, while focus groups indicated directions for improvement. This study was a successful proof of concept that data collected in the field would be useful for clinical purposes as well as for research. (JL)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder abuse screening tools: a systematic review; by Louise McCarthy, Susan Campbell, Bridget Penhale.: Emerald, 2017, pp 368-379.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 6, 2017, pp 368-379.

Elder abuse results in high rates of death and injury and is difficult to detect. Due to fear or embarrassment victims may make attempts to hide rather than disclose it. Furthermore professionals are often reluctant to report it as they may worry about worsening a situation. However if detected early enough serious harm can be prevented and lives saved. Screening and screening tools can assist health and social care practitioners to detect abuse. This study was a systematic review of screening and screening tools with eligibility inclusion and exclusion criteria decided in advance. 34 full text studies were downloaded, read and analysed. Of these, 11 met the inclusion criteria and were included in the final analysis. In particular, three studies reported sensitivity and specificity, with the remainder reporting validity and reliability testing. In total 12 tools of varying length and quality were found. It was found that the length and characteristics of tools affects the efficacy of their use. The clinical environment will determine choice of screening tool to be used. Screening tools should be used within an overall system of detection and management of abuse. The synthesis of results was challenging due to the lack of homogeneity between the included studies. The variations in tool characteristics and qualities added to this challenge. A further limitation was the lack of a gold standard tool in elder abuse. This systematic review highlights a lack of robust evidence in the development and validation of screening tools to detect elder abuse. Though there is an increasing awareness and knowledge about elder abuse, its detection remains problematic and the lack of research in this area is worth emphasising. Specific tools, centred on the clinical setting in which they are used, are recommended. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Elder mistreatment predicts later physical and psychological health: results from a national longitudinal study; by Jaelyn S Wong, Linda J Waite.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2017, pp 15-42.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 1, January-February 2017, pp 15-42.

Stress process theory predicts that elder mistreatment leads to declines in health, and that social support buffers its ill effects. The authors test this theory using nationally representative, longitudinal data from 2,261 older adults in the US National Social Life Health and Aging Project. They regress psychological and physical health in 2010/2011 on verbal and financial mistreatment experience in 2005/2006, and find that the mistreated have more anxiety symptoms, greater feelings of loneliness, and worse physical and functional health 5 years later than those who did not report mistreatment. In particular, a novel association between financial mistreatment and functional health is shown. Contrary to the stress buffering hypothesis, the authors find little evidence that social support moderates the relationship between mistreatment and health. Their findings point to the lasting impact of mistreatment on health, but show little evidence of a buffering role of social support in this process. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Engaging with the new system of safeguarding adults reviews concerning care homes for older people; by Jill Manthorpe, Stephen Martineau.: Oxford University Press, October 2017, pp 2086-2099.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 47, no 7, October 2017, pp 2086-2099.

Adult Serious Case Reviews (SCRs) investigate situations in which harm to or death of a vulnerable adult has occurred, or where abuse or neglect was suspected and local agencies' responses were deemed in need of scrutiny. Under the Care Act 2014, SCRs have moved to a statutory footing in England, being renamed Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs). This paper reports an analysis of SCRs concerning older residents of care homes conducted in 2015. While there is a clear forensic methodology for investigating single cases that indicate multi-agency failings of safeguarding, 'whole home' or 'collective abuse' investigations are difficult to undertake, requiring review of numerous records and consultations. Failure to recognise abuse may reflect professionals' uncertainties about thresholds for action when encountering poor care quality or abuse, and the exclusion of social workers from involvement with the care and support of care home residents. SCRs sometimes comment on sub-optimal support for care home residents from local social work practitioners, or hint at missed opportunities. Reflections on what needs to change in local systems of care and support may include new scope for the development of gerontological social work practice. (RH)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <https://academic.oup.com/bjsw>

Financial capacity and financial exploitation of older adults: research findings, policy recommendations and clinical implications; by Stacey Wood, Peter A Lichtenberg.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2017, pp 3-13.

Clinical Gerontologist, vol 40, no 1, January-February 2017, pp 3-13.

Financial exploitation (FE) of older adults is a social issue and a significant social problem that is beginning to receive the attention that it deserves in the media, thanks to some high profile cases. However, empirical research and clinical guidelines on the topic are just emerging. This review seeks to synthesise the current research (predominantly American) in the area and to develop a conceptual model. The authors describe the significance of the problem. They propose a theoretical model for conceptualising FE, and summarise related areas of research that may be useful to consider in the understanding of FE. They identify key structural issues that have limited interventions in the past, and make specific public policy recommendations in light of the largest intergenerational transfer of wealth in history. The implications for clinical practice are discussed. (RH)
ISSN: 07317115

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

A framework for polyvictimization in later life; by Pamela B Teaster.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2017, pp 289-298.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 5, November-December 2017, pp 289-298.

This article provides a context and overview for what is known about polyvictimisation in later life. Drawing from previous literature, the article includes a definition of the phenomenon, as well as theoretical constructs by which it may be understood. In the context of elder abuse, polyvictimisation is also referred to "multi-faceted abuse", "multiple victimisation" or "hybrid co-occurring forms of elder abuse". It can therefore variously include any physical, sexual or psychological abuse, as well as neglect, abandonment and financial exploitation of an older person by another person or entity; and it can occur in any setting. The author places other forms of polyvictimisation within the context of elder abuse, recognises frameworks for conceptualising polyvictimisation in later life, and distinguishes between polyvictimisation at younger ages and polyvictimisation in later life. The paper concludes with implications of the framework for research, practice, and policy. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Gambling and adult safeguarding: connections and evidence; by Jill Manthorpe, Stephanie Bramley, Caroline Norrie.: Emerald, 2017, pp 333-344.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 6, 2017, pp 333-344.

Opportunities to gamble have boomed in the UK since the passing of the Gambling Act 2005. The implications of this for adults with care and support needs and for safeguarding services have not been greatly investigated. The purpose of this paper was to address the interface of how gambling affects adults with care and support needs in England and adult safeguarding. A scoping review focused on adults with care and support needs and gambling-related harm. The review also included literature on perpetrators who exploit adults with care and support needs to fund their own or others' gambling. Overall aims of the review were to explore what is known about gambling-related harm affecting adults with care and support needs, the gaps in the evidence base, and specifically to refine interview questions for a wider study. There is some evidence that adults with care and support needs experience or are at risk of gambling-related harm. There is, however, lack of data from safeguarding services about how this affects adults at risk and safeguarding practice and systems. A public health approach to gambling is advocated by some, as well as effective regulation and support for people who have problems with their own or others' gambling. Industry operators, practitioners and policymakers are increasingly paying attention to gambling-related harm but there is a lack of focus on adults with care and support needs or implications for adult safeguarding. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Helpless helpers: primary care therapist self-efficacy working with intimate partner violence and ageing women; by Carlie Watson, Nikki Carthy, Sue Becker.: Emerald, 2017, pp 222-234.

Quality in Ageing and Older Adults, vol 18, no 4, 2017, pp 222-234.

The authors explore primary care psychological therapists' experiences of working with mid-life and older women presenting with intimate partner violence (IPV). They conducted interviews with 17 practitioners. The data analysis was informed by a grounded theory approach, which requires three states of data coding: open, axial and selective. Data codes were thematically sorted into causal, contextual, strategic, intervening, interactional and consequential conditions. A core state of therapist helplessness was uncovered. The framework developed demonstrates that psychological therapists can doubt their ability to work meaningfully with women

aged over 45 who were experiencing IPV. To avoid the core state of helplessness, therapists use strategies such as avoiding asking questions about partner violence, making assumptions of how patients interpret their own experiences, addressing symptoms rather than the root cause, and going above and beyond in attempts to rescue patients. The consequence of therapists' helplessness often results in burnout. The framework identifies barriers in working effectively with IPV and women in the mid to older-aged populations. This study is the first to suggest a framework that is grounded in practitioner experience, with capability to transfer to a range of professionals working with middle-aged to older women, such as forensic, medical and specialist psychologists. (RH)

ISSN: 14717794

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/qaoo>

Home pressures: failures of care and pressure ulcer problems in the community - the findings of serious case reviews; by Jill Manthorpe, Stephen Martineau.: Emerald, 2017, pp 345-356.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 6, 2017, pp 345-356.

Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs) (formerly Serious Case Reviews or SCRs) may be held in England when a vulnerable adult dies, is harmed or at risk and local agencies have not responded to the abuse or neglect. The purpose of this paper was to present findings from a documentary analysis of these reviews to ascertain what recommendations are made about pressure ulcer prevention and treatment at home, setting these in the context of safeguarding, and assessing what lessons may be learned by considering them as a group. Following a literature search, 18 relevant SCRs were identified, one of which was a case summary. Two SARs were also identified covering pressure ulcers that had been acquired or worsened when the individual was living at home. Most of these inquired into the individual's circumstances, their acceptance of care and support, the actions of others in their family or professionals, and the events leading up to the death or harm. Failures to have followed guidance were noted among professionals, and problems within wider health and care systems were identified. Recommendations included calls for greater training on pressure ulcers for home care workers, but also greater risk communication and better adherence to clinical guidelines. A small number focused on neglect by family members, others on self-neglect, including some vulnerable adults' lack of capacity to care for themselves or to access help. In some SCRs the presence of a pressure ulcer was only mentioned circumstantially. This analysis highlights the multitude of complex social and health situations that gives rise to pressure ulcers among people living at home. Several SCRs observe problems in the wider communications with and between health and care providers. Nonetheless poor care quality and negligence are reported in some SCRs. Cases of self-neglect give rise to challenging practice situations. While practices and policies about poor quality care and safeguarding in the form of prevention of wilful neglect are emerging, they often relate to hospital and care home settings. Preventing and treating pressure ulcers may be part of safeguarding in its broadest sense but raises the question of whether training, expertise and support on this subject or wider self-neglect and neglect by others are sufficiently robust for home care workers and community-based professionals. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

If you always do what you have always done, you will always get what you have always got: commissioning and regulating care homes to prevent abuse; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2017, pp 418-430.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 6, 2017, pp 418-430.

The purpose of this paper was to present a review of some of the fundamental theoretical and contextual components of commissioning and regulatory processes as applied to care home services, revisiting and examining how they impact on the potential prevention of abuse. By revisiting a number of the theoretical bases of commissioning activity, some of which may also be applied to regulatory functions, the reasons for the apparent limited impact on the prevention of the abuse that occurs in care homes by these agencies are analysed. The paper demonstrates how the application of commissioning and regulatory theory may be applied to the oversight of care homes to inform proposed preventative strategies. A factual and 'back to basics' approach is taken to demonstrate why current strategies that should contribute to tackling abuse in care homes are of limited efficacy. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Models of adult safeguarding in England: findings from a study of costs and referral outcomes; by Martin Stevens, Caroline Norrie, Jill Manthorpe (et al).: Oxford University Press, June 2017, pp 1224-1244.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 47, no 4, June 2017, pp 1224-1244.

Adult safeguarding is the subject of increasing attention in England and internationally. This article draws on research which developed a typology of 'models of safeguarding'. 'Models' refer to different ways local authorities in England organise adult safeguarding (about which there is little evidence) rather than 'model'

approaches to be emulated. The four models identified were: Dispersed-Generic (safeguarding work undertaken by operational teams); Dispersed-Specialist (safeguarding work undertaken partly by specialist social workers located in operational teams); Partially Centralised-Specialist (some safeguarding work undertaken by a central specialist safeguarding team); and Fully-Centralised-Specialist (all safeguarding work undertaken by a specialist safeguarding team). The authors explored associations between these models and other important variables (numbers of referrals, kinds of alleged abuse and characteristics of adults at risk) and outcomes. The article reports secondary analysis of English local authority safeguarding referral data and on the possible different costs of different models. Dispersed-Specialist sites appeared to have a higher rate of substantiating alleged abuse compared with other models. Statistical correlations were found with types of victim profiles and the perpetrator/victim relationship. It may be that decisions about local organisation of safeguarding are more affected by local organisational contexts than local authority model. (RH)

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From : <http://www.bjsw.oxfordjournals.org>

Mortality among elder abuse victims in rural Malaysia: a two-year population-based descriptive study; by Raudah Mohn Yunus, Noran Naqiah, Wan Yuen Choo (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2017, pp 59-71.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 1, January-February 2017, pp 59-71.

Mortality among reported elder abuse experiences in rural Malaysia is examined in this population-based cohort study, using a multistage cluster sampling method. Older adults in Kuala Pilah (n = 1,927) were interviewed between November 2013 and May 2014. Mortality was traced after 2 years using the National Registration Department database. Overall, 139 (7.2%) respondents had died, of whom 15 were abuse victims. Mortality was highest with financial abuse (13%), followed by psychological abuse (10.8%). There was a dose-response relationship between mortality and clustering of abuse: 7%, 7.7%, and 14.0% for no abuse, one type, and two types or more, respectively. Among abuse victims, 40% of deaths had ill-defined causes, 33% were respiratory-related, and 27% had cardiovascular and metabolic origin. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Moving forward: recommendations for advancing late-life polyvictimization practice, policy, and research; by Candace J Heisler.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2017, pp 351-363.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 5, November-December 2017, pp 351-363.

This article synthesises what has been learned from the entire polyvictimisation in later-life project conducted by the US National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (NCPEA). It offers five categories of recommendations for addressing polyvictimisation and its older victims through practice, policy and research. These five recommendations relate to definitions and frameworks, practice, training and education, research and evidence-based interventions, and prevention. Specifically, this article focuses on changes to improve identification, development of policies and practices, and research priorities. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Munchausen syndrome by proxy: illness fabricated by another in older people; by Marc Moreno-Arino, Antony Bayer.: Oxford University Press, March 2017, pp 166-167.

Age and Ageing, vol 46, no 2, March 2017, pp 166-167.

Brief editorial looking at Munchausen syndrome by proxy (MSbP), otherwise known as fabricated or induced illness in vulnerable adults. Most published literature on MSbP relates to children, with less than 1% of case reports involving adults. MSbP is characterised by the abuser, usually the main carer, fabricating or inducing illness in the person in their care and bringing it to the attention of healthcare providers who may unwittingly perpetrate the abuse by arranging unnecessary investigations and treatments that can themselves be potentially harmful. Identification in frail older patients is challenging, given the atypical presentation common in this population. The usual motivation of the abuser is attention seeking rather than material gain. Inconsistent history, no diagnosis despite many investigations and improvement on separation from the carer may suggest the condition. When suspected, local procedures for protection of vulnerable adults should be followed. (JL)

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From : <https://academic.oup.com/ageing>

The National Elder Mistreatment Study: an 8-year longitudinal study of outcomes; by Ron Acierno, Melba A Hernandez-Tejada, Georgia J Anetzberger, Daniel Loew, Wendy Muzzy.: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2017, pp 254-269.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 4, August-October 2017, pp 254-269.

The objectives were to conduct an 8-year follow-up of the National Elder Mistreatment Study (NEMS), and to specify risk ratios for negative outcomes of elder abuse, including DSM-5 defined depression, generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and poor self-reported health. Attempts were made to re-contact (via Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) all 752 NEMS participants who reported mistreatment since age 60 at Wave I, as well as a randomly selected sample of non-mistreated NEMS participants. 183 NEMS Wave I elder abuse victims and 591 non-victims provided data. In bivariate analyses, elder mistreatment 8 years earlier increased risk of negative outcomes by 200-700%. However, multivariate analyses revealed that Current (Wave II) social support was highly protective against most negative outcomes (excepting PTSD), and even appeared to nullify effects of mistreatment on GAD and poor self-reported health. Outcomes of elder mistreatment had not previously been studied prospectively in a national sample. The NEMS 8-year follow-up findings indicate a strong relationship between elder mistreatment at Wave I and negative emotional and physical health 8 years later. Fortunately, current (Wave II) social support appears to be both consistently and powerfully protective against most negative outcomes. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://tandf.com>

Older adults affected by polyvictimization: a review of early research; by Holly Ramsey-Klawnsnik.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2017, pp 299-312.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 5, November-December 2017, pp 299-312.

In contrast to work within the child-abuse field, polyvictimisation of older adults did not become a focus of professional attention until this decade. Despite this lack of formal identification, a search of the research and practice literature revealed that prior research investigating single forms of or other elder abuse issues contained evidence of what was variously termed "multiple", "multi-faceted", "co-occurring", or "hybrid" elder abuse. A wide range of victims (1.4%-89.7%) identified in existing elder abuse studies was found to have experienced what constitutes "polyvictimisation". This late-life polyvictimisation evidence, the contexts in which victims are harmed, and information regarding the impact of multifaceted elder abuse are all presented and discussed in this article. Selected published cases illustrate the clinical dynamics operating in late-life polyvictimisation situations. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

On self-neglect and safeguarding adult reviews: diminishing returns or adding value?; by Michael Preston-Shoot.: Emerald, 2017, pp 53-66.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 2, 2017, pp 53-66.

The purpose of this paper was twofold: firstly, to update the core data set of self-neglect serious case reviews (SCRs) and safeguarding adult reviews (SARs), and accompanying thematic analysis; and secondly, to respond to the critique in the Wood Report of SCRs by exploring the degree to which the reviews scrutinised could transform and improve the quality of adult safeguarding practice. Thematic analysis within and recommendations from reviews have tended to focus on the micro context, namely, what takes place between individual practitioners, their teams and adults who self-neglect. This level of analysis enables an understanding of local geography. However, there are other wider systems that impact on and influence this work. If review findings and recommendations are to fully answer the question 'why', systemic analysis should appreciate the influence of national geography. Review findings and recommendations may also be used to contest the critique of reviews, namely, that they fail to engage practitioners, are insufficiently systemic and of variable quality, and generate repetitive findings from which lessons are not learned. Answering the question 'why' is a significant challenge for SARs. Different approaches have been recommended, some rooted in systems theory. The critique of SCRs challenges those now engaged in SARs to reflect on how transformational change can be achieved to improve the quality of adult safeguarding policy and practice. The paper extends the thematic analysis of available reviews that focus on work with adults who self-neglect, further building on the evidence base for practice. The paper also contributes new perspectives to the process of conducting SARs by using the analysis of themes and recommendations within this data set to evaluate the critique that reviews are insufficiently systemic, fail to engage those involved in reviewed cases and in their repetitive conclusions demonstrate that lessons are not being learned. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap

Peer bullying in seniors' subsidised apartment communities in Saskatoon, Canada: participatory research; by Donna Goodridge ... (et al): Wiley, July 2017, pp 1439-1447.

Health and Social Care in the Community, vol 25, no 4, July 2017, pp 1439-1447.

Given that 'home' is the major physical-spatial environment of many older adults and that home, social and neighbourhood environments are well-recognised to impact both the ability to age in place and quality of life in this population, a better understanding of the nature of social interactions within seniors' communal living environments is critical for health promotion. This paper describes a two-phase participatory research study examining peer bullying by older adults conducted in April and May 2016. Responding to needs expressed by tenants, the objectives of this study were to identify the nature, prevalence and consequences of peer bullying for tenants of two low-income senior apartment communities. In collaboration with the local Older Adult Abuse Task Force, a screening survey on bullying was distributed to all tenants. Findings indicated that 39% of tenants had witnessed peer bullying and 29% had experienced bullying by peers. An adapted version of a youth bullying survey was administered in follow-up face-to-face interviews with 13 tenants. The most common forms of peer bullying were deliberate social exclusion and hurtful comments. The majority of respondents indicated that bullying was a problem for seniors and that bullies hurt other people. Outcomes of bullying included feelings of dejection and difficulties conducting everyday activities. (JL)

ISSN: 09660410

From : wileyonlinelibrary.com/journal/hsc

Perpetrators of late life polyvictimization; by Karen A Roberto.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2017, pp 313-326.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 5, November-December 2017, pp 313-326.

Most available data about perpetrators of elder abuse are included as part of the description of abuse experienced by older adults. Embedded within this literature is some evidence that perpetrators of elder abuse are involved in polyvictimisation. This article draws on prior empirical research of apparent cases of polyvictimisation. It focuses on what is known about the personal characteristics of perpetrators of polyvictimisation, highlights the context of the relationship between perpetrators of polyvictimisation and their older adult victims, addresses the potential consequences for perpetrators of polyvictimisation, and provides recommendations for future research and practice. Findings elucidate characteristics of and potential outcomes for perpetrators of late life polyvictimisation. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Police and partners: new ways of working together in Montréal; by Marie Beaulieu, Michelle Côté, Luisa Diaz.: Emerald, 2017, pp 406-417.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 6, 2017, pp 406-417.

The purpose of this paper was to present an inter-agency practice integrated within a police intervention model which was developed for police officers and their partners in Montréal, Canada. The Integrated Police Response for Abused Seniors (IPRAS) action research project (2013-2016) developed, tested and implemented a police intervention model to counter elder abuse. Two linked phases of data collection were carried out: a diagnostic of police practices and needs (year 1) and an evaluation of the implementation of the intervention model and the resulting effects (years 2 and 3). The facilitating elements to support police involvement in inter-agency practices included implementing a coordination structure regarding abuse cases as well as designating clear guidelines of the roles of both the police and their partners. The critical challenges involved staff turnover, time management and the exchange of information. It was recognised by all involved that it was crucial to collaborate while prioritising resource investment and governmental support, with regards to policy and financing, as well as adequate training. The IPRAS model is transferable because its components can be adapted and implemented according to different police services. A guideline for implementing the model is available. In the scientific literature, inter-agency collaboration is highly recommended but only a few models have been evaluated. This paper presents an inter-agency approach embedded in an evaluated police intervention model. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Polyvictimization in later life: trauma-informed best practices; by Holly Ramsey-Klawnsnik, Erin Miller.: Taylor and Francis, November-December 2017, pp 339-350.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 5, November-December 2017, pp 339-350.

This article provides a summary of salient trauma findings, and conveys the dearth of research pertaining specifically to the trauma of elder abuse. In conjunction with the information in other articles in this special issue of Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, this material lays the foundation for advancing a trauma-informed

approach to assisting older adults who have experienced polyvictimisation. Informed by the findings presented and their extensive clinical experience with victims of violence, the authors suggest steps for providing a trauma-informed and victim-centred response to older adults who have suffered polyvictimisation. These steps are then illustrated with an in-depth late-life polyvictimisation case analysis. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Pressure points: learning from Serious Case Reviews of failures of care and pressure ulcer problems in care homes; by Jill Manthorpe, Stephen Martineau.: Emerald, 2017, pp 284-296.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 5, 2017, pp 284-296.

Serious Case Reviews (SCRs, now Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SARs)) may be held at local level in England when a vulnerable adult dies or is harmed, and abuse or neglect is suspected, and there is cause for concern about multi-agency safeguarding practice. To date there has been no analysis of SCRs focusing on pressure ulcers. The purpose of this paper was to present findings from a documentary analysis of SCRs/SARs to investigate what recommendations are made about pressure ulcer prevention and treatment in a care home setting in the context of safeguarding. This analysis was presented in cognisance of the prevalence and risks of pressure ulcers among care home residents and debates about the interface of care quality and safeguarding systems. Following research, the authors located 18 relevant SCRs and one SAR covering pressure ulcer care in a care home setting. Most of these inquiries into practice, service communications and the events leading up to the death or harm of care home residents with pressure ulcers observed that there were failings in the care home, but also in the wider health and care systems. Overall the reports revealed specific failings in multi-agency communication and in quality of care. Pressure ulcers featured in several SCRs, but it was problems and inadequacies with care and treatment that moved them to the safeguarding arena. The value of examining pressure ulcers as a key line of inquiry is that they are 'visible' in the system, with consensus about what they are, how to measure them and what constitutes optimal care and treatment. In the new Care Act 2014 context they may continue to feature in safeguarding enquiries and investigations as they may be possible symptoms of system failures. This analysis highlights that it is not inevitably poor quality care in a care home that gives rise to pressure ulcers among residents. Several SCRs note problems in wider communications with healthcare providers and their engagement. Nonetheless, poor care quality and negligence were reported in some cases. Various policies have commented on the potential overlap between the raising of concerns about poor quality care and about safeguarding. These were highlighted prior to the Care Act 2014 although current policy views problems with pressure ulcers more as care quality and clinical concerns. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Prevalence estimates and correlates of elder abuse in the United States: the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey; by Andre B Rosay, Carrie F Mulford.: Taylor and Francis, January-February 2017, pp 1-14.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 1, January-February 2017, pp 1-14.

This study examines the prevalence and correlates of psychological abuse and physical abuse against women and men aged 70 or older. Self-report data from 2,185 respondents in the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) were used to create weighted estimates for past-year experiences of abuse. Correlates were then examined using survey logistic regression models. More than 1 in 10 adults who are 70 years of age or older (14.0%) experienced some form of abuse in the past year, with 12.1% experiencing psychological abuse and 1.7% experiencing physical abuse. One in five victims (20.8%) were abused by both intimate and non-intimate partners. Health care insecurity was the strongest correlate of past-year abuse. The odds of experiencing abuse were 4.53 times greater for those who experienced health care insecurity than for those who did not. This presents a significant challenge for identifying and helping victims of abuse. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Protecting older adults in the Israeli health system: cross-cultural interactions involved in legal and social elder abuse interventions; by Mara Schecter.: Taylor and Francis, April-September 2017, pp 191-207.

Journal of Religion, Spirituality and Aging, vol 29, nos 2-3, April-September 2017, pp 191-207.

In 2002 the World Health Organization published a categorical definition of 'Elder Abuse' but the relevant social and legal interventions differed markedly even among Western-oriented countries. The aim of this article was to compare and contrast approaches to this widespread and very serious problem in the New York City and the Israeli health care systems. Study findings showed that in today's world family members do not all necessarily live on the same continent, so professionals must be aware of the way things are done in countries other than their own. The differences in the interventions employed, or not employed, in these two specific systems highlight the need to understand not only how elder abuse is dealt with in each place, but the conceptual

framework that governs it. The present article can serve as a guide for American professionals and others concerned with the problems of elder abuse who function within the Israeli health care system. (JL)

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From : <http://tandf.com>

Psychological elder abuse: measuring severity levels or potential family conflicts?; by Ana Joao Santos, Baltasar Nunes, Irina Kislaya (et al.): Emerald, 2017, pp 380-393.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 6, 2017, pp 380-393.

Psychological elder abuse (PEA) assessment is described with different thresholds. The purpose of this paper was to examine how the prevalence of PEA and the phenomenon's characterisation varied using two different thresholds. Study participants from a cross-sectional population-based study answered three questions regarding PEA. The less strict measure considered PEA as a positive response to any of the three evaluated behaviours. The stricter measure comprised the occurrence, for more than ten times, of one or more behaviours. A multinomial regression compared cases from the two measures with non-victims. Study results showed different prevalence rates and identified perpetrators. The two most prevalent behaviours (ignoring/refusing to speak and verbal aggression) occurred more frequently. Prevalence nearly tripled for 'threatening' from the stricter measure to the less strict (one to ten times). More similarities, rather than differences, were found between cases of the two measures. The cohabiting variable differentiated the PEA cases from the two measures; victims reporting abuse more than ten times were more likely to be living with a spouse or with a spouse and children. This study exemplifies how operational definitions can impact empirical evidence and the need for researchers to analyse the effect of the definitional criteria on their outcomes, since dichotomisation between victim and non-victim affects the phenomenon characterisation. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Renegotiating power in adult safeguarding: the role of advocacy; by Sarah P Lonbay, Toby Brandon.: Emerald, 2017, pp 78-91.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 2, 2017, pp 78-91.

The increased involvement of adults at risk in the safeguarding process has become a prominent issue within English safeguarding policy. However there is evidence to suggest that actual levels of involvement are still low. The purpose of this paper was to present findings from a PhD study in relation to the benefits of advocacy in supporting this involvement in adult safeguarding for older people. Participants in the study included advocates and social workers who had experience of working with older people through the safeguarding process within two North East England local authorities. A critical realist approach through in-depth interviews was taken with all the participants. The research findings in relation to the benefits of advocacy in supporting older people going through safeguarding processes were reported. The practical limitations and factors which help and hinder advocacy support within the process were also considered. The theoretical implications for power, empowerment, and advocacy were also explored. A key limitation of this research was that it did not include older people who had been through safeguarding amongst the participants. Key implications for practice and policy are discussed. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap

Replacing DoLS: proposals appraised; by David Jolley.: Hawker Publications, July/August 2017, pp 16-17.

Journal of Dementia Care, vol 25, no 4, July/August 2017, pp 16-17.

The Law Commission has been working since 2014 to identify a better way of complying with Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), which relates to the right to Liberty. The Commission has published 'Mental capacity and deprivation of liberty' (Law Com No 372; HC 2016/17 1079), which proposes replacing the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) with Liberty Protection Safeguards. This article explains how what is proposed will be cheaper and more manageable than the system currently in place. (RH)

ISSN: 13518372

From : www.careinfo.org

Research protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis of elder abuse prevalence studies; by Yongjie Yon, Christopher Mikton, Zachary D Gassoumis, Kathleen H Wilber.: Cambridge University Press, June 2017, pp 256-265.

Canadian Journal on Aging, vol 36, no 2, June 2017, pp 256-265.

Elder abuse is an important public health and human rights issue, yet its true extent is not well understood. In order to address this, the present study conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of elder abuse prevalence studies from around the world. This protocol described the methodological approach to be adopted

for conducting this systematic review and meta-analysis. In particular it described the search strategies and eligibility criteria to be used to identify and select studies and how data from the selected studies would be extracted for analysis. The protocol also described the analytical approach that would be used to calculate pooled prevalence estimates and discussed the use of meta-regression to assess how studies' characteristics influenced the prevalence estimates. This protocol conformed to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analysis _ or PRISMA _ guidelines and was registered with the PROSPERO International Prospective Register of systematic reviews. (JL)

ISSN: 07149808

From : <http://cambridge.org/cjg>

Researching the financial abuse of individuals lacking mental capacity; by Gillian Dalley, Mary Lynn Gihooly, Kenneth Gihooly (et al.): Emerald, 2017, pp 394-405.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 6, 2017, pp 394-405.

This paper reported on an exploratory investigation into the scale and nature of the financial abuse of adults lacking mental capacity. The study comprised of a review of safeguarding adults' statistics; analysis of court case findings; classification of types of financial abuse, victims and perpetrators; qualitative exploration of professional views of the nature of financial abuse of those lacking mental capacity; and a consideration of policy implications. The study demonstrated the significance of financial abuse within the spectrum of abuse experienced by adults at risk; the wide range of both victims lacking capacity being abused and type of financial abuse; its often hidden nature embedded within the family; and the limitations of processes designed to protect. The investigation revealed the paucity of statistical data available on the nature of financial abuse and the outcomes of official investigations into reported cases, both of which limited analysis and understanding of the phenomenon. It also demonstrated the need for greater transparency and consistency in the reporting of safeguarding and legal processes to enable practitioners and policymakers to fully understand the nature and significance of this abuse for both victims and society. Finally it questioned the extent to which existing protective processes are sufficient in terms of safeguarding victims and deterring perpetrators. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Safeguarding practice in England where access to an adult at risk is obstructed by a third party: findings from a survey; by Jill Manthorpe, Martin Stevens, Stephen Martineau, Caroline Norrie.: Emerald, 2017, pp 323-332.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 6, 2017, pp 323-332.

Being able to speak in private to an adult about whom there is a safeguarding concern is central to English local authorities' duty under the Care Act 2014. While there has been an ongoing debate about whether social workers or others should have new powers to effect such enquiries, it has been unclear how common obstructive behaviour by third parties is and how often this causes serious problems or is unresolved. The purpose of this paper was to address this knowledge gap. A survey of local authority adult safeguarding managers was conducted in 2016 and interviews were undertaken with managers and social workers in three local authorities. Data were analysed descriptively. Estimates of numbers and frequency of cases of obstruction varied widely. Most survey respondents and interview participants described situations where there had been some problems in accessing an adult at risk. Those that were serious and longstanding problems of access were few in number, but were time consuming and often distressing for the professionals involved. Further survey research on the prevalence of obstructive behaviour of third parties may not command greater response rates unless there is a specific policy proposal or a case that has 'hit the headlines'. Other forms of data collection and reporting may be worth considering. Interview data likewise potentially suffer from problems of recall and definition. At times professionals will hear of, or encounter, difficulties in accessing an adult at risk about whom there is concern. Support from supervisors and managers is needed by practitioners as such cases can be distressing. Localities may wish to collect and reflect upon such cases so that there is learning from practice about possible resolution and outcomes. There is no evidence of large numbers of cases where access is denied or very difficult. Those cases where there are problems are memorable to practitioners. Small numbers of cases, however, do not necessarily mean that the problem of gaining access is insignificant. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Social work intervention with adults who self-neglect in England: responding to the Care Act 2014; by Ann Anka, Pernille Sorensen, Marian Brandon, Sue Bailey.: Emerald, 2017, pp 67-77.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 2, 2017, pp 67-77.

The purpose of this paper was to report on findings from an evaluative research study which looked at a timed intervention model of practice comprising of up to 24 weeks of intensive meetings with adult service users set up by one local authority in England, to prevent and delay the need for care and support. A particular focus was

on adults who hoard. The study employed a mixed-methods design, consisting of interviews with service users, social workers, social work managers and stakeholders from external services and agencies. It included a costing analysis of staff time and an analysis of goals of service users and 'satisfaction with life' self-report questionnaires, completed at pre- and post-intervention stages. There was evidence that social workers used strengths, relationship-based and outcome-based focused approaches in their work. The techniques used by social workers to engage, achieve change and assess effectiveness with service users varied. These techniques included the use of photographs to enable the service user to map and assess their own progress over time, encouraging hoarders to declutter and reclaim their living space. The service users valued the time the social workers spent with them and the way that they were treated with sensitivity and respect. This study focused on one local authority in England with no comparison group. This, and the small sample size, meant that statistical generalisations could not be made and only limited conclusions could be drawn from the quantitative data. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap

Social workers' power of entry in adult safeguarding concerns: debates over autonomy, privacy and protection; by Martin Stevens, Stephen Martineau, Jill Manthorpe, Caroline Norrie.: Emerald, 2017, pp 312-322.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 6, 2017, pp 312-322.

The purpose of this paper was to explore debates about the powers social workers may need to undertake safeguarding enquiries where access to the adult is denied. The paper took as a starting point a scoping review of the literature undertaken as part of a study exploring social work responses to situations where they were prevented from speaking to an adult at risk by a third party. A power of entry might be one solution to situations where social workers are prevented from accessing an adult at risk. The paper focused on the Scottish approach to legal powers in adult safeguarding, established by the Adult Support and Protection Act (Scotland) 2007 and drew out messages for adult safeguarding in England and elsewhere. The literature review identified that debates over the Scottish approach are underpinned by differing conceptualisations of vulnerability, autonomy and privacy, and the paper relates these conceptualisations to different theoretical stances. The literature suggests that a more socially mediated rather than an essentialist understanding of the concepts of vulnerability, autonomy and privacy allows for more nuanced approaches to social work practice in respect of using powers of entry and intervention with adults at risk who have the capacity to make decisions. This paper provides a novel perspective on debates over how to overcome challenges to accessing adults at risk in adult safeguarding through an exploration of understandings of vulnerability, privacy and autonomy. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Spontaneous concerns about risk and abuse reported by people with dementia and their carers; by Susan M Benbow, Paul Kingston.: Emerald, 2017, pp 92-99.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 2, 2017, pp 92-99.

The purpose of this paper was to look at concerns about risk and/or abuse expressed spontaneously by people with dementia (PwD) and their carers in narratives describing their journeys with the condition. A total of 35 narratives were elicited from PwD, carers of PwD and couples where one partner was living with dementia as part of a wider study. Participants were found to allude to risk/abuse, or specifically mention thoughts on risk and abuse in their narratives. A secondary analysis of the theme of risk/abuse was also reported. Concerns about risk/exploitation were often expressed in the narratives, and covered a range of areas including driving, safety in the home, safety outdoors, falls, finances, risk to PwD from others, risk to others from PwD, potential or actual police incidents and neglect. In relation to dementia a wide range of risk/abuse issues were found to be of concern to PwD and their carers, especially driving and financial vulnerabilities. PwD and carers were prepared to talk about risk/abuse when given an opportunity. It is important to investigate and understand experiences and concerns about risk/abuse if they are to be addressed in health and social care practice. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap

A synthesis of the evidence on peer research with potentially vulnerable adults: how this relates to dementia; by Claudio Di Lorito, Linda Birt, Fiona Poland (et al.): Wiley Blackwell, January 2017, pp 58-67.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 32, no 1, January 2017, pp 58-67.

The aim of this study was to identify the benefits, risks and practical challenges and to develop a model of good practice in peer research with people with dementia. The review conducted searches on PsycInfo, PubMed and Google Scholar for empirical investigations or discussion papers on peer research. Given the limited literature in the field of dementia, studies with groups who share similar demographics (older people), experience of stigma (mental health service users) and exclusion from research (people with learning disabilities) were included. No restrictions on language and publication date were applied. Three themes were identified: the potential benefits,

the potential risks and the practical challenges of peer research. The authors then developed a model of good practice. The European Working Group of People with Dementia reviewed the authors' paper and added to the findings. Seven papers were included in the evidence synthesis. Potential benefits of peer research included enriched data and empowering people with dementia. Potential risks included power differentials between researchers and issues of representativeness. The practical issues for good practice included the training of peer researchers, defining involvement and roles, working with cognitive impairment and considering resource implications. The European Working Group of People with Dementia emphasised the importance of equality issues. Involving people with dementia in peer research can generate several benefits, including empowerment and opportunities for inclusion for the peer researchers and the research participants living with dementia, challenging academics' traditional views on research processes and gathering enhanced research data. There remains a need for further research on the impact of peer research in dementia studies. (JL)

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From : www.orangejournal.org

A systematic review on community-based interventions for elder abuse and neglect; by Gwendolyn Fearing, Christine L Sheppard, Lynn McDonald ... (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-July 2017, pp 102-133.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, nos 2-3, March-July 2017, pp 102-133.

Elder abuse and neglect is a societal issue that requires prevention and intervention strategies at the practice and policy level. A systematic review on the efficacy of community-based elder abuse interventions was undertaken to advance the state of knowledge in the field. A search for peer-reviewed literature between 2009 and 2015 was carried out across four databases. Two raters independently reviewed all articles, assessed their methodological quality, and used a modified Sackett Scale to assign levels of evidence. 4,905 articles were identified, nine of which were selected for inclusion. Although there was Level-1 evidence for psychological interventions, only one study on strategies for relatives (START) led to a reported decrease in elder abuse. There was Level-4 evidence for conservatorship, an elder abuse intervention/prevention program (ECARE), and a multidisciplinary intervention, in which one study yielded significant decreases in elder abuse and/or neglect. The remaining three were classified as Level-5 evidence for elder mediation and multidisciplinary interventions. There are limited studies with high levels of evidence for interventions that decrease elder abuse and neglect. The scarcity of community-based interventions for older adults and caregivers highlights the need for further work to elevate the quality of studies. (JL)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The trouble with touch?: New insights and observations on touch for social work and social care; by Lorraine Green.: Oxford University Press, April 2017, pp 773-792.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 47, no 3, April 2017, pp 773-792.

This article overviews multidisciplinary knowledge on touch and explores its relevance for social work. It evaluates the limited literature from social work and related practice-based disciplines which suggests how potentially harmful and risk-averse many current 'professional' touch practices are. Alternative biological and psychological literature is analysed, elucidating the importance of regular positive touch for good physical and mental health, the adverse consequences of abusive touch or touch deficit, and the corresponding potential for restorative touch practices. Social-psychological, clinical and consumer research is also drawn on, demonstrating links between touch, persuasion and aversion, and registering clear gender, age, sexuality, power and cross-national differences. The analysis is then extended through an examination of sociological and philosophical literature which guards against viewing the mind and body as unrelated entities, evaluates work-based touch within organisational contexts, and highlights the profound influence of history, culture and social class. This synthesis of diverse multidisciplinary literature therefore illuminates the potential consequences of social workers adopting an uninformed, defensive and avoidant or control-orientated stance towards touch, whilst simultaneously constructing new insights to help social workers acquire more nuanced understandings and practise more knowledgeably and empathically. (RH)

ISSN: 00453102

From : <http://www.bjsw.oxfordjournals.org>

Understanding the financial knowledge gap: a new dimension of inequality in later life; by Mohammad Nuruzzaman Khan, David W Rothwell, Katrina Cherney, Tamara Sussman.: Taylor and Francis, October 2017, pp 487-503.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work, vol 60, nos 6-7, October 2017, pp 487-503.

To understand people's financial behaviours it is important to understand the financial knowledge gap _ the distance between one's objective and subjective financial knowledge. Overestimating one's financial knowledge can lead to risky financial behaviours. To date limited empirical work has examined how the financial

knowledge gap varies across age groups. The purpose of this study was to analyse the extent and nature of the financial knowledge gap and its variation across age groups. By using nationally representative data the study found robust evidence that older adults overestimate their financial knowledge. Social workers can assess the financial knowledge gap and educate their clients to protect from financial fraud, exploitation and abuse. (JL)
ISSN: 01634372

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Using clinical signs of neglect to identify elder neglect cases; by Lee S Friedman, Susan Avila, Elaine Liu (et al).: Taylor and Francis, August-October 2017, pp 270-287.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 29, no 4, August-October 2017, pp 270-287.

Elder neglect is the one of the most pervasive forms of mistreatment, and often the only place outside of the individual's residence to identify and assist neglected individuals is in a medical setting. However, elder neglect cases treated in hospitals do not present with a single diagnosis or clinical sign, but rather involve a complex constellation of clinical signs. Currently, there is a lack of comprehensive guidelines on which clinical signs to use in screening tools for neglect among patients treated in hospitals. Using the DELPHI method, a group of experts developed and tested a scale to be used as a pre-screener that conceptually could be integrated into electronic health record systems, so that it could identify potential neglect cases in an automated manner. By applying the scale as a pre-screener for neglect, the tool would reduce the pool of at-risk patients who would benefit from in-depth screening for elder neglect by 95%. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://tandf.com>

What's in a word?: The importance of the concept of "values" in the prevention of abuse of older people in care homes; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2017, pp 130-145.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 3, 2017, pp 130-145.

The purpose of this paper was to present some of the findings from an empirical, mixed methods research project that revealed the importance of the personal value frameworks held by individual staff in the prevention of abuse of older people in private sector care homes. Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with a sample of 36 care home personnel, including proprietors, care managers and care staff. A significant number of respondents identified the importance of personal value frameworks among staff providing care as a potential contributory factor in the prevention of abuse of older people. Though the research drew upon the experiences of only 36 care home personnel through interviews, data suggest that the personal evaluations of staff towards those in their care is a significant contributory factor to the occurrence of abuse. This research has identified individual staff value frameworks as a causal factor in the occurrence of abuse. The research also confirms that perceptions of 'values' among respondents directly involved in the provision of care are at odds with common understandings of 'values' often cited elsewhere in connection with staff recruitment and training as a means of preventing the occurrence of abuse. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

Who is vulnerable?: Adult social care and modern slavery; by Gary Craig, Stephen Clay.: Emerald, 2017, pp 21-32.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 1, 2017, pp 21-32.

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 focuses attention forms of modern slavery (human trafficking and forced labour), within the UK. The contemporaneous Care Act 2014 identifies modern slavery as a new form of risk within adult social care, listing forms of abuse and vulnerability. However, it does not consider whether those providing care may themselves be vulnerable to forms of modern slavery. In this paper, the authors describe the history of the development of modern slavery legislation in the UK, and outline key provisions of the Care Act, illustrated with real-life cases. The analysis suggests that adult social care - characterised by informality, fragmentation and vulnerability - is one where instances of modern slavery may be more common than has been considered to date. Though relatively modest, the data collected suggest that a thorough investigation should be undertaken into the possibility of modern slavery taking place within the realm of adult social care. Data were collected through a snowball process, by a survey to relevant groups of individual and organisations. A more rigorous investigation is required to examine the extent of modern slavery within adult social care. To conclude, the training of those responsible for the regulation and/or management of adult social care needs to ensure that they are fully equipped to understand the nature of modern slavery, and how to identify its symptoms and victims. There is also a need for heightened awareness of those close to people being cared for, that they may also identify the symptoms of modern slavery. (RH)

ISSN: 14668203

From : www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap

Who speaks up for Ines Fonseca?: Representing violence against vulnerable subjects and the ethics of care in fictional narrative about Alzheimer's disease : *Ahora tocad musica de baile* (2004) by Andres Barba; by Raquel Medina.: Cambridge University Press, August 2017, pp 1394-1415.

Ageing and Society, vol 37, no 7, August 2017, pp 1394-1415.

This paper studies one of the first cultural texts dealing entirely with Alzheimer's disease (AD) to appear in Spain, Andrés Barba's 2004 novel 'Ahora tocad música de baile'. The paper argues that the significance of Barba's novel rests on two important issues: the ethics of representation of violence against vulnerable subjects, and the ethics of care. The paper analyses how these two issues allow Barba to create a story in which the verbal and physical abuse to which the person living with Alzheimer's disease is subjected places the reader, on the one hand, as a voyeur or witness of the abuse; and on the other, as interpreter, and ultimately judge, of the fine line that separates euthanasia, assisted suicide and murder. The open ending of the novel defers all ethical and moral judgement to the reader. The paper examines how the novel offers a monolithic perspective about Alzheimer's disease, in which care is presented as a burden. In fact, this study shows that the novel's multi-layered structure and polyphonic nature places the emphasis on stigmas, stereotypes and negative metaphors around Alzheimer's disease, as found in contemporary social discourses. (RH)

ISSN: 0144686X

From : cambridge.org/aso

You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink: how effective is staff training in the prevention of abuse of adults?; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2017, pp 297-308.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 19, no 5, 2017, pp 297-308.

The purpose of this paper was to present findings from a research project designed to determine the qualifications held by those staff who had perpetrated abuse in private sector care and nursing homes for older people during a 12-month period. A self-completion postal questionnaire was issued to the safeguarding teams of all local authorities in England with adult social care responsibilities to determine the qualifications held by staff who were proven to have perpetrated abuse in these facilities. Though findings with respect to qualified nurses who had perpetrated abuse when considered in isolation were inconclusive in numerical terms, the proportion of all nursing and care staff who had perpetrated abuse and who held either a professional or vocational qualification was high. Responses to the postal questionnaire represented 21.8% of local authorities with social services responsibilities, yet the data secured suggested that care providing staff who had received recognised training were disproportionately represented among those proven to have perpetrated abuse. These findings indicate that recognised training for those who provide care in care and nursing homes is of limited efficacy in the prevention of abuse. (JL)

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From : <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/loi/jap>

2016

2015 Rosalie Wolf memorial award lecture: past, present, and future of elder abuse; by XinQi Dong, Bei Wang.: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2016, pp 345-365.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, nos 4-5, August-December 2016, pp 345-365.

This article aims to advance the global issue of elder abuse, by exploring how the current body of elder abuse literature can collectively pave the way for present and future directions for research, practice and policy. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Access to justice for victims/survivors of elder abuse: a qualitative study; by Alan Clarke, John Williams, Sarah Wydall.: Cambridge University Press, April 2016, pp 207-220.

Social Policy and Society, vol 15, no 2, April 2016, pp 207-220.

Elder abuse can be conceptualised as a social problem, a crime problem and a human rights issue. This article presents the findings from an evaluation of the 'Access to Justice' Pilot Project for victims or survivors of elder abuse, which was launched in 2010 as part of the Welsh Government's six-year integrated strategy for tackling domestic abuse. It was designed to address the needs of older people in domestic settings, and to facilitate their access to criminal and civil justice options. Between April and July 2012, case study data were obtained for 131 individuals. Thirty-three interviews and one focus group were conducted with service providers, potential service users and practitioners drawn from relevant statutory and third sector groups. This article explores multi-agency responses to elder abuse, and addresses the victim/perpetrator dynamic. Reactive and proactive types of

perpetrator behaviour are identified; and interdependence is described as a feature of the victim/perpetrator relationship. (RH)

ISSN: 14747464

From : journals.cambridge.org/sps

Adult safeguarding: effective leadership is vital; by Lynne Phair, Hazel Heath.: Hawker, March-April 2016, pp 30-31.

Journal of Dementia Care, vol 24, no 2, March-April 2016, pp 30-31.

Good leadership is key to preventing the abuse of older people. In the final part of their series on safeguarding, the authors ask what it takes to be a successful leader. With specific relevance to care homes supporting people with dementia, this article offers ideas for motivating good practice. It gives some tips on how leaders can reduce the risk of neglect and organisational abuse. (RH)

ISSN: 13518372

From : www.careinfo.org

Ageing in squalor and distress: older people in the private rented sector: older people who privately rent their homes; by Age UK. London: Age UK, October 2016, 15 pp.

The number of older people renting in the private sector is set to rise in the coming years. This Age UK report reveals the reality of life for people aged 65+ at the bottom of the private rented sector. Information is based on frequently raised subjects of telephone calls to the charity's advice line about problems with privately rented accommodation. Age UK finds that many older private tenants are living in appalling conditions with disinterested landlords and negligent letting agents. (RH)

From : <https://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/type/Ageing-in-squalor-and-distress-older-people-in-the-private-rented-sector-Older-people-who-privately-rent-their-homes/>

Are adults in need of support and protection being identified in emergency departments?; by Alison Jarvis, Kate Fennell, Annette Cosgrove.: Emerald, 2016, pp 3-13.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 1, 2016, pp 3-13.

Frequent attendance at emergency departments (EDs) has been identified in adult protection reviews as a potential warning sign of the escalation of someone's vulnerability. Concern has been expressed about the engagement of the National Health Service (NHS) in adult protection and the small number of NHS adult protection referrals. More specifically ED departments have been identified as an area of high patient throughput where there has been little evidence around how well adult support and protection (ASP) was being delivered. In this study a series of audits were undertaken in three different hospitals across a large Scottish Health Board accessing ED at different times of day on different days of the week to test whether NHS staff working in EDs were identifying adults who met the criteria of an 'adult at risk'. The audits identified a total of 11 patients from a total sample of 552 records examined who may have met the criteria to be considered an adult at risk, although further information would have been required to make a fully informed decision. It is essential that NHS Boards proactively support practice in ED settings so staff are able to identify adults at risk of harm under the ASP legislation so that ED staff are responsive to ASP needs. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Best-practice guideline on the prevention of abuse and neglect of older adults; by Sandra P Hirst, Tasha Penney, Susan McNeill ... (et al).: Canadian Association on Gerontology, June 2016, pp 242-260.

Canadian Journal on Aging, vol 35, no 2, June 2016, pp 242-260.

A systematic literature review was conducted to identify effective approaches to preventing and addressing abuse and neglect of older adults within health care settings in Canada. The review was conducted using databases searched from 2000 to 2013. Additionally expert panel members submitted article citations from personal archives. Two research associates (NRAs) screened each title and abstract for inclusion. After inter-rater reliability was determined between the NRAs, the records were divided, appraised and data extracted independently. The review resulted in 62 studies that focused on identifying, assessing and responding to abuse and neglect of older adults; education, prevention, and health promotion strategies; and organisational and system-level supports to prevent and respond to abuse and neglect. Abuse and neglect of older adults remains under-explored in terms of evidence-based studies. Hence further research in all of the areas described in the results is needed. (JL)

ISSN: 07149808

From : journals.cambridge.org/cjg

Call of duty: an exploration of the factors influencing NHS professionals to report adult protection concerns; by Kate Fennell.: Emerald, 2016, pp 161-171.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 3, 2016, pp 161-171.

The Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 places a duty on Councils to investigate the circumstances of adults who, because of a disability, health condition or illness are unable to safeguard themselves from harm. Public partner agencies including the NHS have a statutory obligation to bring to the attention of the Council those individuals who may be at risk of harm. Health professionals cooperate with adult protection investigations and participate in the development of adult support and protection plans, yet do not appear to be initiating adult protection referrals with the Council. Low reporting by health has also been recognised as a national issue. The purpose of this paper was to explore what promotes and what prohibits the identification and reporting of situations of abuse within the Scottish Legislative Framework. Understanding the decision-making processes of prospective reporters would potentially allow the barriers to be reduced and the supports to be strengthened. The findings point to a number of inter-related factors which impinge upon the professional's confidence to initiate adult protection referrals. Workers must first recognise harm as conduct which needs to be reported and addressed. They need to be familiar with referral procedures and be assured that their concerns will be dealt with appropriately. Health professionals are more likely to report if they are based in an environment which supports honest and open discussion regarding harm, without over-concern about agency reputation or resources. Access to multi-disciplinary consultation and support, particularly in relation to more ambiguous protection situations, was viewed as fundamental to reporting. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Cognitive, social, and neural determinants of diminished decision-making and financial exploitation risk in aging and dementia: a review and new model; by R Nathan Spreng, Jason Karlawish, Daniel C Marson.: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2016, pp 320-344.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, nos 4-5, August-December 2016, pp 320-344.

The authors briefly review how changes in brain and in cognitive and social functioning, across the spectrum from normal to pathological ageing, can lead to decision-making impairments that increase risk of abuse in many life domains (e.g., health care, social engagement, financial management). Their review specifically focuses on emerging research which identifies neural, cognitive and social markers of declining financial decision-making capacity in older adults. The authors highlight how these findings are opening avenues for early detection and new interventions to reduce risk of exploitation. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Development, elder abuse and quality of life: older women in urban India; by Nidhi Gupta.: International Institute on Ageing (United Nations - Malta), 2016, pp 158-173.

International Journal on Ageing in Developing Countries, vol 1, no 2, 2016, pp 158-173.

Often, 'development' is simplistically equated to economic growth; however, philosophically it has a deeper meaning that points towards improvement of humankind. The implicit meaning entailed in 'improvement of mankind' is 'increasing the lifespan' as well as people's 'quality of life'. With economic development and technological advancements, life expectancy at birth in India has almost doubled in the last five decades and continues to increase. However, with the changing socio-cultural context and weakening inter-generational bonds, the value system of filial piety is rapidly fading. These changes have led to increased incidence of elder abuse and neglect, especially within the family, which adversely affects older people's quality of life, more so for older women. Older women are more vulnerable, due to inadequate access to resources, and the dependence on spouse and family to meet their basic needs during the life course. This paper highlights the types of abuse experienced by older women in an urban context in India, and its influence on various dimensions and overall quality of life. The author uses data from a cross-sectional survey conducted in suburbs of Mumbai, India; she also refers to other empirical studies which provide an Indian context. The findings show a high incidence of elder abuse, family members being the main perpetrators. Elder abuse had a significantly negative impact on all dimensions of quality of life of older women, reflecting an urgent need for change in social attitude coupled with policy and programmatic interventions. (RH)

ISSN: 25191594

From : <https://www.inia.org.mt>

The effect of a family-based intervention with a cognitive-behavioral approach on elder abuse; by Zahra Khanlary, Masoomeh Maarefvand, Akbar Biglarian, Majideh Heravi-Karimooi.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2016, pp 114-126.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, no 2, March-May 2016, pp 114-126.

Elder abuse may become a health issue in developing countries, including Iran. The purpose of this investigation was to study the effectiveness of Family-Based Cognitive-Behavioural Social Work (FBCBSW) in reducing elder abuse. In a randomised clinical trial in Iran, 27 elders participated in intervention and control groups. The intervention groups received a five-session FBCBSW intervention and completed the Domestic-Elder-Abuse-Questionnaire (DEAQ), which evaluates elder abuse at baseline and follow-ups. Repeated measures of analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the Wilcoxon test were used to analyse the data. The repeated measures ANOVA revealed that FBCBSW was successful in reducing elder abuse. The Wilcoxon test indicated that emotional neglect, care neglect, financial neglect, curtailment of personal autonomy, psychological abuse, and financial abuse significantly decreased over time, but there was no statistically significant difference in physical abuse before and after the intervention. The findings from this study suggest that FBCBSW is a promising approach to reducing elder abuse and warrants further study with larger samples. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder abuse is a crime - now let's make it one; by Action on Elder Abuse. [London]: Action on Elder Abuse, 2016, 100 pp.

'Elder abuse' is defined as being physical, psychological, financial, sexual abuse and neglect. Action on Elder Abuse (AEA) made Freedom of Information requests to 44 police forces in England and Wales, asking them about their actions in the previous twelve months in relation to elder abuse and neglect, but 40 declined to answer. It is estimated that between 500,000 and 600,000 older people in the UK are abused in their own homes each year. AEA is seeking elder abuse legislation for the UK that would introduce: a criminal offence of elder abuse; mandatory reporting of elder abuse; a crime of theft or fraud of an older person; a court order to prevent further abuse; and a power to access and speak to a potential victim of elder abuse, the general right of access by family and friends, and wrongful isolation. This report discusses the reasons why we need to criminalise elder abuse: victims are often more vulnerable and the impact is often greater; existing laws are not strong enough; older people are less likely to report abuse; the current system is not fit for purpose; criminalisation would increase public awareness and would provide additional safeguards; abuse in care settings is not adequately addressed; and elder abuse is not given sufficient political attention. The report differentiates between elder abuse and adult protection. It offers comparison with other countries; for example, San Diego County, California handles some 9,000 cases of elder and dependent adult abuse each year. The report advocates development of more pro-active prosecution policies, and a political commitment to abused older people. Appendix B presents 23 case studies which summarise the often inadequate outcomes of prosecutions. (RH)

Elder abuse, depression, relationships and attachments: determinants of mental health in later life; by Ritu Sharma, Rupinder Kaur.: International Institute on Ageing (United Nations - Malta), 2016, pp 68-81.

International Journal on Ageing in Developing Countries, vol 1, no 1, 2016, pp 68-81.

The issue of elder abuse and depression among older people in India is explored. In addition, relationship and attachment with relevant others, and their effect on positive mental health of older persons were also examined. Data were collected from 200 older people living either with their families or in care homes. Schedules of social support, socialisation, depression and elder abuse were used. Immediate support system, relationship with relevant others, mental health and abuse were assessed, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The study revealed that depression was prevalent among both groups, with incidents of elder abuse least admitted by people living with their families. People living in care homes affirmed experiencing abuses of several types. Lack of social support and socialisation were found to be the key factors behind abuse and depression. (RH)

ISSN: 25191594

From : <https://www.inia.org.mt>

Elder mistreatment in underserved populations: opportunities and challenges to developing a contemporary program of research; by Lori L Jervis, Sherry Hamby, Scott R Beach (et al): Taylor and Francis, August-December 2016, pp 301-319.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, nos 4-5, August-December 2016, pp 301-319.

This article provides an overview of the status of research on elder mistreatment among underserved populations in the United States, including gaps in our current knowledge base. It considers scientific and structural barriers to growing research on the exploitation, neglect, and abuse of older people from diverse and disadvantaged ethnic/racial, geographic, sexual identity, and socioeconomic groups. High-priority areas in need of new elder

mistreatment research with underserved populations are identified. Suggestions are made about how researchers, university institutional review boards and funding agencies can facilitate this research. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Experience of elder abuse among older Korean immigrants; by Miya Chang.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2016, pp 76-94.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, no 2, March-May 2016, pp 76-94.

Studies on the scope and nature of Asian American elder abuse conducted with older immigrants are extremely limited. The overall purpose of this study was to examine the extent and type of elder abuse among older Korean immigrants, and to investigate critical predictors of elder abuse in this population. The sample consisted of 200 older Korean immigrants aged 60 to 90 years who resided in Los Angeles County in 2008. One of the key findings indicated that 58.3% of respondents experienced one or more types of elder abuse. Logistic regression indicated that the victims' health status and educational level were statistically significant predictors of the likelihood of experiencing abuse. The present study, although limited in sample size, measures, sampling methods, and population representation, has contributed to this important area of knowledge. It is recommended that future studies conduct research on elder abuse with more representative national samples that can measure the extent of abuse and neglect more accurately. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Exploring the boundaries between interpersonal and financial institution mistreatment of older people through a social ecology framework; by Corina Naughton, Jonathan Drennan.: Cambridge University Press, April 2016, pp 694-715.

Ageing and Society, vol 36, no 4, April 2016, pp 694-715.

Interpersonal financial abuse of older people is well documented, but the potential role of financial institutions is rarely examined. Financial institution mistreatment describes direct and indirect practices by financial institutions that threaten older people's financial well-being. This analysis was based on a survey of community-dwelling older people (N = 2,021) aged 65 years and older in Ireland, and examined self-reports of interpersonal and financial institution mistreatment. The prevalence of interpersonal financial abuse was reported by nearly 2% of respondents, compared to 1% for financial institution mistreatment. The socio-demographic and health characteristics of the group who experienced interpersonal financial mistreatment were different from those who reported financial institution mistreatment. The boundaries between the two phenomena were explored using a social ecology framework that reflects the influences of ageism and normative practices on elder abuse. The study confirms previous international evidence on interpersonal financial abuse, and provides preliminary data on financial mistreatment by financial institutions. The evidence has implications for policy and current preventative strategies that tend to ignore the influence of macro-contextual factors such as legislative and institutional normative practices, government policies and societal attitudes that can act as permissors of some types of financial mistreatment. (RH)

ISSN: 0144686X

From : journals.cambridge.org/aso

Exploring the complexities of understanding vulnerability and adult safeguarding within Christian faith organisations; by Lisa Ruth Oakley, Lee-Ann Fenge, Simon Bass, Justin Humphreys.: Emerald, 2016, pp 172-183.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 3, 2016, pp 172-183.

The purpose of this paper was to report the findings from a study exploring the understanding of vulnerability and adult safeguarding within Christian faith-based settings. It concludes with recommendations for practitioners involved in safeguarding adults in such settings. The study looked at results from a survey into understanding of vulnerability and adult safeguarding for individuals who attended Church regularly or worked in a Christian organisation. This study was the first to be undertaken with a UK sample and highlighted a range of factors informing adult safeguarding practice within Christian organisations. This included: complexity linked to understanding vulnerability and its role in safeguarding activity; lack of clarity about what to do with a safeguarding adult concern; and the need for safeguarding training pertinent to the particular needs of faith-based settings. The authors conclude that professionals need to develop increased understanding of the complexities involved in safeguarding activity, and specifically how those working in the wider context of supporting vulnerable adults make sense of safeguarding processes and procedures. It is important that all organisations including faith-based settings working with adults have an understanding of their roles and responsibilities with respect to safeguarding those at risk of harm. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Fear of crime amongst elders in India; by Avanish Bhai Patel, Anindya Jayanta Mishra.: Emerald, 2016, pp 36-45.

Working with Older People, vol 20, no 1, 2016, pp 36-45.

Crime against older people is a matter of grave concern in contemporary India, with instances of grievous bodily harm, murder and abusive behaviour being perpetrated by known and unknown persons. Such cases have had a negative impact on older people's way of life and sense of well-being. Consequently, fear of crime is being recognised as an emerging social problem among India's older population. This paper examines different types of crime that are being committed against older people (leading to a fear of crime); it also identifies the victim-offender relationship. Using a mixed method approach, the study was conducted from October 2012 to January 2013 on a sample of 220 older people living in both rural and urban areas of Lucknow in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It examines the factors shaping their experience of victimisation, and has been designed as an exploratory lead-in to a planned wider study. The findings suggest that emotional crime is a major problem for this group of older people, and is more prevalent than crime against the body and property. The study has also found that older people have a fear of crime in their own houses due to victimisation. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/wwop.htm

The feasibility of introducing an adult safeguarding measure (survey) for inclusion in the adult social care outcomes framework (ASCOF): projecting costs; by Caroline Norrie, Jill Manthorpe, Cher Cartwright (et al.): Emerald, 2016, pp 71-85.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 2, 2016, pp 71-85.

The Health and Social Care Information Centre undertook the development and piloting of a new adult safeguarding outcome measure (a face-to-face survey) for local authorities (LAs) that could be added to the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF). The ASCOF was a national collection of social care outcomes performance indicators collected from the perspective of people receiving partial or total funding from a LA for care services. The projected costs of introducing the survey as a new statutory measure in England were assessed. An outcome measure (a face-to-face interview based survey consisting of seven questions) was piloted during 2014 in 40 LAs with 20 adults at risk (or other informant) in each site who had been the subject of a safeguarding investigation. LAs were asked to estimate the cost of conducting the survey for two years, interviewing at least 15 per cent of their completed safeguarding cases each year. Extrapolating cost findings to the full 152 LAs in England would give an estimated total cost of implementing the survey of approximately £3 million in Year 1 and £2.1 million in Year 2. Setup costs for the survey could therefore be estimated at around £900,000. Wide variations were identified in the costs per interview between LAs. The benefits of this unique survey were that it enabled LAs to measure how they were undertaking their adult safeguarding work from the perspective of adults at risk and others with a close interest. It also enabled LAs to meet their new obligations under the Care Act 2014 Guidance to 'understand what adults at risk think of adult safeguarding'. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Five-year all-cause mortality rates across five categories of substantiated elder abuse occurring in the community; by Jason Burnett, Shelly L Jackson, Arup K Sinha (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2016, pp 59-75.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, no 2, March-May 2016, pp 59-75.

Elder abuse increases the likelihood of early mortality, but little is known regarding which types of abuse may be resulting in the greatest mortality risk. This American study included 1,670 cases of substantiated elder abuse, and estimated the 5-year all-cause mortality for five types of elder abuse (caregiver neglect, physical abuse, emotional abuse, financial exploitation, and polyvictimisation). Statistically significant differences in 5-year mortality risks were found between abuse types and across gender. Caregiver neglect and financial exploitation had the lowest survival rates, underscoring the value of considering the long-term consequences associated with different forms of abuse. Likewise, mortality differences between genders and abuse types indicate the need to consider this interaction in elder abuse case investigations and responses. Further mortality studies are needed in this population, to better understand these patterns and the implications for public health and clinical management of community-dwelling elder abuse victims. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Frailty in self-neglecting older adults: a secondary analysis; by Jessica L Lee, Jason Burnett, Carmel B Dyer.: Routledge, June-July 2016, pp 152-162.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, no 3, June-July 2016, pp 152-162.

Self-neglect (SN) and frailty in older adults is associated with increased disability and mortality. Despite these commonalities, there have been no studies objectively assessing frailty in older adults who SN. This secondary analysis classified frailty in 37 older adults with Adult Protective Services (APS) validated SN using the Fried Frailty Phenotype (FFP) of weight loss, weakness, exhaustion, activity level, and walking speed. Overall, 3% were classified as robust, 62% as pre-frail, and 35% as frail. Most (72%) were overweight or obese, with clinically significant decreases in activity level (60%) and walking speed (97%). Compared to the original FFP population, older adults who self-neglect exhibit important differences in frailty phenotypes. Finding that the largest percentage of older adults who self-neglect were pre-frail indicates a critical opportunity for intervention to reduce this population's future functional decline and mortality. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Framing scandalous nursing home care: what is the problem?; by Hakan Jonson.: Cambridge University Press, February 2016, pp 400-419.

Ageing and Society, vol 36, no 2, February 2016, pp 400-419.

This article investigates different ways in which nursing home scandals in Sweden have been framed, discusses the relations between these existing frameworks, and identifies ways of describing the problem that are absent in the current debates. Data for the study consisted of media articles, television documentaries and internet debates, expert reports and court hearings, and interviews with representatives of organisations dealing with the issue of mistreatment in care services for older people. An analytical tool developed within social movement research was used to identify three 'debates' on such mistreatment in Sweden, where competing ways of framing the problem have been used: (a) a debate where staff are cast as either perpetrators or victims; (b) a debate on privatisation and profit as the motive for neglect of care recipients; and (c) a debate on deserving and non-deserving recipients of socially provided care centred around populist claims. The analysis highlights a need to introduce an alternative frame for interpretation where mistreatment in care for older people is regarded as involving scandalous cases of ageism. This anti-ageism frame would provide older people with a lead role in the drama - not just as victims but as stakeholders in relation to the problem. (RH)

ISSN: 0144686X

From : journals.cambridge.org/aso

From "intrusive" and "excessive" to financially abusive?: charitable and religious fund-raising amongst vulnerable older people; by Mark Redmond.: Emerald, 2016, pp 86-95.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 2, 2016, pp 86-95.

The purpose of this paper was to explore the nature of both charitable and religious fundraising amongst vulnerable older adults, particularly in the wake of the suicide of 92-year-old Olive Clarke in the Spring of 2015. The author argues that fundraising amongst vulnerable older adults is largely unregulated and independently monitored, hence ensuring the protection of this group requires substantial change and new accountabilities. The paper explores current approaches to financial abuse and the focus on family and professional carers as the main likely perpetrators. However using literature from both the USA and Australia, it considers notions of 'trust' and professional behaviour, and the way that vulnerable older adults are subject to new forms of abuse as a result of financial technology such as online and telephone banking. It links this with the practices of charitable fundraisers using techniques such as cold calling and direct mail. The circumstances surrounding the death of Olive Clarke suggest that charities and those who fundraise for them appear to engage in a practice whereby they sell the names of likely donors to each other. This practice opens opportunities for abusive relationships to take place. At the same time many clergy operate like the single GP surgeries that allowed Harold Shipman to practise unnoticed and unaccountable. The relationship between clergy and their ageing congregations, who are relied upon to raise funds for church activities, open up the opportunity for abuse to take to place. Few records on charitable giving exist that permit regulation and independent scrutiny. Following the death of Olive Clarke the Fundraising Standards Board has been tasked with reviewing the way charities raise funds amongst vulnerable older adults. No one has yet used the language of financial abuse, choosing to opt rather for the terms 'excessive' and 'intrusive'. There is a need to shift this debate and encourage greater regulation and accountability. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Hospital discharge: lost opportunities to promote or maintain older people's mental health; by Tarran Haskey Macmillan.: Emerald, 2016, pp 189-197.

Quality in Ageing and Older Adults, vol 17, no 3, 2016, pp 189-197.

The impact of hospital discharge on the wider well-being of older people and their carers is explored, along with its implications for mental health. This paper is based on research from the Healthwatch England Special Inquiry into hospital discharge ('Safely home', 2015). It focuses on the experiences of 1,300 older people; most of the research was undertaken by the local Healthwatch network. The 58 local Healthwatch who submitted evidence on the experiences of older people as part of the inquiry were autonomous in how they carried out the research. The results were analysed using a qualitative framework. This paper examines these issues in detail through case studies collected regarding older people; and it exposes the impact poor discharge can have on physical and mental well-being for older patients. The paper presents a number of issues which have implications for policy and practice in both health and social care, and the integration of the two services. Older people often felt they were not ready for discharge, due to not feeling involved in planning of their discharge, being discharged without the information they need, and having difficulties accessing aftercare support. This paper examines the impact these issues can have on the mental health and well-being of older people, their carers and specifically patients with dementia both during and after discharge from hospital. Through examination of these issues the discharge process can be viewed from the perspective of the individual, and start to conceptualise where the hospital discharge process could further support older people's mental health and well-being. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/qaoa.htm

How older persons explain why they became victims of abuse; by Yuliya Mysyuk, Rudi Gerardus Johannes Westendorp, Jolanda Lindenberg.: Oxford University Press, September 2016, pp 695-702.

Age and Ageing, vol 45, no 5, September 2016, pp 695-702.

Elder abuse can greatly affect older people's quality of life. Depending on the definition used, prevalence rates range from 3% to 30%. Only about a dozen studies have explored how older victims themselves experience and explain abuse; and it is essential that healthcare professionals understand the perceptions of older victims as they are among the most important groups to handle and report abuse. This Dutch qualitative study on the perceptions and experiences of victims of elder abuse was conducted using in-depth semi-structured interviews. Subjects were six men and 11 women aged 63-90 years, who were abused and living independently, in residential care facilities, or in nursing homes. The main causes of abuse identified by older victims themselves were mutual dependency between victim and perpetrator, power and control imbalances, loneliness and a marginalised social position of older people. Effects of abuse included negative feelings, physical and psychological distress, a change of personal norms and values, changed perspectives on money, and low self-efficacy. These differential effects depended upon the types of abuse experienced and the relationship with the perpetrator. Coping strategies mentioned by victims were seeking informal or professional help, and using self-help strategies. Older victims perceive abuse differently, depending on the expected acceptability of the type(s) of abuse experienced and the anticipated stigma associated with the perpetrator involved. The effects and chosen coping strategies are influenced by these considerations, and therewith also influence their help-seeking behaviour. Healthcare professionals are encouraged to use these findings in practice to prevent, detect and intervene in elder abuse. (RH)

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From : www.ageing.oxfordjournals.org

Implications of divergences in adult protection legislation; by Lorna Montgomery, Janet Anand, Kathryn Mackay ... (et al).: Emerald, 2016, pp 149-160.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 3, 2016, pp 149-160.

The purpose of this paper was to explore the similarities and differences of legal responses to older adults who may be at risk of harm or abuse in the UK, Ireland, Australia and the USA. The authors drew upon a review of elder abuse and adult protection undertaken on behalf of the Commissioner for Older People in Northern Ireland. This paper focused on the desktop mapping of the different legal approaches and drew upon wider literature to frame the discussion of the relative strengths and weaknesses of the different legal responses. It was found that arguments exist both for and against each legal approach. Differences in defining the scope and powers of adult protection legislation in the UK and internationally were highlighted. This review was undertaken in late 2013, and although the authors updated the mapping to take account of subsequent changes, some statutory guidance was not yet available. While the expertise of a group of experienced professionals in the field of adult safeguarding was utilised, it was not feasible to employ a formal survey or consensus model. Some countries have already introduced adult protection legislation (APL) and others are considering doing so. The potential advantages and challenges of introducing APL are highlighted. The introduction of legislation

may give professionals increased powers to prevent and reduce abuse of adults, but this would also change the dynamic of relationships within families and between families and professionals. (JL)

ISSN: 14668203

From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Intervening to reduce elder abuse: challenges for research; by Claudia Cooper, Gill Livingston.: Oxford University Press, March 2016, pp 184-185.

Age and Ageing, vol 45, no 2, March 2016, pp 184-185.

Short research commentary looking at ways of reducing elder abuse, including asking carers about perpetrated abuse, reducing physical restraint and increasing professional vigilance for and reporting of abuse. A more comprehensive review by Ayalon et al appears later in this issue of the journal. (JL)

ISSN: 00020729

From : www.ageing.oxfordjournals.org

Knowledge translation regarding financial abuse and dementia for the banking sector: the development and testing of an education tool; by Carmelle Peisah, Sangita Bhatia, Jenna Macnab, Henry Brodaty.: Wiley Blackwell, July 2016, pp 702-707.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 31, no 7, July 2016, pp 702-707.

Financial abuse is the most common form of elder abuse. Capacity Australia, established to promote education regarding capacity and abuse prevention across health, legal and financial sectors, was awarded a grant by the Dementia Collaborative Research Centre to educate the banking sector on financial abuse and dementia. In this study the authors aimed to develop a knowledge translation tool for bank staff on the issue. The banking sector across Australia was engaged and consulted to develop a tailored education tool based on Australian Banking Association's Guidelines on Financial Abuse Prevention, supplemented by information related to dementia, financial capacity and supported decision-making. The tool was tested on 69 banking staff across Australia from two major banks. An online education tool using adaptive learning was developed, comprising a pre-test of 15 multiple choice questions, followed by a learning module tailored to the individual's performance on the pre-test, and a post-test to assess knowledge translation. A significant increase in scores was demonstrated when baseline scores were compared with post-course scores. The tool took approximately 10-20 minutes to complete depending on the knowledge of participant and continuity of completion. The Australian banking industry was amenable to assist in the development of a tailored education tool on dementia, abuse and financial capacity. This online e-tool provides an effective medium for knowledge translation. (JL)

ISSN: 08856230

From : www.orangejournal.org

Lethal intimate partner violence in later life: understanding measurements, strengths, and limitations of research; by Sonia Salari, Christopher D Maxwell.: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2016, pp 235-262.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, nos 4-5, August-December 2016, pp 235-262.

The authors conduct a critical analysis of existing family violence literature related to elder abuse homicide, also known as "eldercide". The focus relates to fatal violence perpetrated by current or former intimates. Men are the most likely victims of homicide, but are rarely murdered by partners. Older women are most often killed in the home by a spouse or other family, consistent with the notion of "femicide". The authors use the Federal Bureau of Investigation Supplemental Homicide Reports and the Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey to illustrate trends by sex over time. Intimate partner homicide-suicide is examined via news surveillance. Strengths and limitations of data and methods are addressed. Homicide trends among the members of the baby boom cohort are predicted, based on current and future patterns as they age. To facilitate prevention, researchers are encouraged to move beyond simple prevalence estimates toward greater understanding of complex trends, distinctions, and motivations of these violent deaths. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The Lichtenberg Financial Decision Screening Scale (LFDSS): a new tool for assessing financial decision making and preventing financial exploitation; by Peter A Lichtenberg, Lisa Ficker, Analise Rahman-Filipiak (et al.): Routledge, June-July 2016, pp 134-151.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, no 3, June-July 2016, pp 134-151.

One of the challenges in preventing the financial exploitation of older adults is that neither criminal justice nor non-criminal justice professionals are equipped to detect capacity deficits. Because decision-making capacity is a cornerstone assessment in cases of financial exploitation, effective instruments for measuring this capacity are essential. The authors introduce a new screening scale for financial decision making that can be administered to older adults. To explore the implementation and assess the construct validity of the Lichtenberg Financial

Decision Screening Scale (LFDSS), the authors conducted a pilot study of 29 older adults seen by APS (Adult Protective Services) workers and 79 seen by other professionals. Case examples are included. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Media reactions to the Panorama programme "Behind Closed Doors: Social Care Exposed" and care staff reflections on publicity of poor practice in the care sector; by Jill Manthorpe ... (et al): Emerald, 2016, pp 266-276.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 5, 2016, pp 266-276.

The purpose of this paper was to present an analysis of media reactions to the BBC Television Panorama programme, 'Behind Closed Doors' and to set this in the context of interviews with care staff about their reflections on publicity about poor practice in the care sector. There were mixed reactions to exposé of poor care on television and to the debates that preceded and followed the broadcast. The particular exposé of care home practices by the Panorama programme led to debate in England about the potential role of covert cameras in care homes. The interviews revealed that while care staff are affected by scandals in the media about social care, they do not necessarily focus on themes that the media stories subsequently highlight. Overall some are disenchanted while others have ideas of what needs to change to improve practice. Care staff consider that there remain problems in raising concerns about practices and some staff feel unable to stay in workplaces where they have made complaints. Local Safeguarding Adult Boards may wish to develop a communications strategy to deal with requests for reactions to media reports locally and nationally. Safeguarding practitioners may wish to prepare for increased referrals following media coverage of poor care in their areas. They may later be able to use media reports to discuss any local differences of interpretation over matters such as prosecutions for abuse. Trainers and educationalists may wish to clarify the importance given by care providers to raising concerns, the ways in which difficult conversations can be held, and the protections available to whistle-blowers or those raising concerns _ with local examples to provide assurance that this is not mere rhetoric. Television reports of problems with social care attract wide media interest but very little is known about how care workers respond to depictions of their work and their occupational grouping. This paper links media and expert commentator reactions to television exposé with data acquired from interviews with those on the frontline of care. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Older persons' definitions and explanations of elder abuse in the Netherlands; by Yuliya Mysyuk, Rudi G J Westendorp, Jolanda Lindenberg.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2016, pp 95-113.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, no 2, March-May 2016, pp 95-113.

The authors explore older people's definitions of and explanations for elder abuse in the Netherlands, by interviews with older people. A qualitative study was conducted based on semi-structured interviews with 35 older people who had no experience with abuse. The authors' findings show that older people participating in their study define elder abuse foremost as physical violence that is performed intentionally. The study participants explain elder abuse as a result of the dependency and vulnerability of older people, of changing norms and values, and of changes in the position of older persons in society, which result in disrespect toward older people and a lack of social control and responsibility. The older people's explanations for the occurrence of abuse mainly focus on societal changes: they seem to regard elder abuse primarily as a societal problem. This understanding of, and explanation for, elder abuse may influence their detection and reporting behaviour, as they may tend to acknowledge only severe cases of intentional physical violence that leave clear and therefore physically detectable evidence. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Parliamentary arguments on powers of access: the Care Bill debates; by Jill Manthorpe, Stephen Martineau, Caroline Norrie, Martin Stevens.: Emerald, 2016, pp 318-328.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 6, 2016, pp 318-328.

Opinion is divided on whether a new power of entry should be introduced for social workers in cases where individuals seem to be hindering safeguarding enquiries for community-dwelling adults at risk in England who have decision-making capacity. The authors investigated the prevalence and circumstances of situations where access to an adult at risk is denied or difficult and what helps those in practice. Their study consists of a literature review, a survey of adult safeguarding managers, and interviews with social care staff in three case studies of local authorities. As part of the contextual literature review, they located and analysed transcripts of Parliamentary debates available online on the subject, supplemented by other materials that were referenced in speeches. They describe the content of debates on the risks and benefits of a new right to access for social workers and the role of parliamentary champions who determinedly pursued this policy, putting forward three

unsuccessful amendments in efforts to insert such a new power into the Care Act 2014. There are limits to a focus on parliamentary reports, and the limits of Hansard reporting are small but need to be acknowledged. However, adult safeguarding research has surprisingly not undertaken substantial analyses of political rhetoric, despite the public theatre of the debate and the importance of legislative initiatives and monitoring. This paper adds to the history of adult safeguarding in England. It also offers insight into politicians' views on what is known or unknown about the prevalence and circumstances of the problems with gaining access to adults with capacity where there are safeguarding concerns; also politicians' views on the merits or hazards of a power of access. This study is funded by the Department of Health's Policy Research Programme. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Poly-victimization and resilience portfolios: trends in violence research that can enhance the understanding and prevention of elder abuse; by Sherry Hamby, Alli Smith, Kimberly Mitchell, Heather Turner.: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2016, pp 217-234.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, nos 4-5, August-December 2016, pp 217-234.

This literature review assesses the current state of knowledge about elder abuse and mistreatment, focusing on the lack of incorporation of all forms of elder victimisation and the benefits of a poly-victimisation framework. This review also includes existing knowledge on risk factors and calls for a greater focus on protective factors and a greater inclusion on family and community factors. Future research, prevention, and intervention would benefit from considering the true burden of elder victimisation and a greater implementation of strengths-based approaches to programmes. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Positives and negatives of online dating according to women 50+; by Carla Vandeweerd, Jaime Myers, Martha Coulter (et al.): Routledge, [May-June] 2016, pp 259-270 (IN: Journal of Women and Aging, vol 28, nos 1-3, 2016).

Journal of Women and Aging, vol 28, no 3, [May-June] 2016, pp 259-270 (IN: Journal of Women and Aging, vol 28, nos 1-3, 2016).

To understand the positives and negatives of online dating according to the lived experience of older women, telephone interviews were conducted with 45 American women aged 50+ living within 50 miles of zip code 33602 (Tampa, Florida) who date online. Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim, and thematically team coded. The opportunity to expand one's social network for both friendships and romantic partners, the ability to control dating risks and pace of relationship formation, and knowing more about one's partner were significant reported benefits of online dating. Dating online also includes unique risks, such as pervasive lying, attempted financial exploitation in the form of scammers, and unwanted electronic sexual aggression. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

A practice framework to support the Care Act 2014; by Tony Stanley.: Emerald, 2016, pp 53-64.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 1, 2016, pp 53-64.

The purpose of this paper was to discuss how the signs of safety and wellbeing practice framework offers a practical and logical reinforcement for the Making Safeguarding Personal programme within the practice context of the Care Act. The new practice framework orientates safeguarding practice to be person led and person centred while reinforcing an outcomes focus. The principal social worker co-led the design and pilot programme where the new practice framework was developed and trialled. A practice framework that houses the policy and practice updates needed to deliver the Care Act and Making Safeguarding Personal agenda is logical and necessary for the practitioners. An outcomes focus is encouraged because safeguarding practice is goal orientated and outcome focused. A debate about how practice frameworks can help achieve the Making Safeguarding Personal approach and deliver on the Care Act principles is offered. This is a new and important debate for adult social care. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Prevalence and associated factors of elder mistreatment: a cross sectional study from urban Nepal; by Uday Narayan Yadav, Grish Paudel.: Oxford University Press, September 2016, pp 609-614.

Age and Ageing, vol 45, no 5, September 2016, pp 609-614.

Mistreatment of older people is internationally recognised as a serious public health issue. This study aimed to estimate the prevalence and risk factors associated with mistreatment in urban Nepal. This was a descriptive

cross-sectional study of 212 older people residing in Butwal, an urban area in Nepal; the study was conducted between March and October 2015. Two-stage cluster design with simple random sampling was adopted for the study. Information was collected using an interviewer administered semi-structured questionnaire of older people. Logistic regression analysis was used to identify factors associated with elder mistreatment. The study found a prevalence of 49.1% for mistreatment of the older population. Prevalence rates of caregiver neglect, financial, psychological or physical mistreatment and other types (including sexual assault) were 47.2%, 11.8%, 10.8%, 1.42% and 3.3%, respectively. Being a dalit (untouchable, backward class in the traditional Hindu caste system), being unemployed, widowed, divorced or separated, having problems concentrating, and smoking were independent factors associated with mistreatment. Smoking was found to be consistently associated with the three most common mistreatment types. Mistreatment of older people is common in urban Nepal, with neglect, financial and psychological abuse most common. Along with standard risk factors, specific ethnic issues (membership of dalit community) are associated with increased risk. (RH)

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From : www.ageing.oxfordjournals.org

The prevalence of potentially abusive behaviours in family caregiving: findings from a national survey of family carers of older people; by Attracta Lafferty, Gerard Fealy, Carmel Downes, Jonathan Drennan.: Oxford University Press, September 2016, pp 703-707.

Age and Ageing, vol 45, no 5, September 2016, pp 703-707.

Family caregiving can be both rewarding and fulfilling. However, conflicts can occur in the caregiving relationship, and some family carers may engage in behaviours that could be potentially harmful to the older person for whom they provide care. In a cross-sectional survey, the prevalence of potentially abusive behaviours towards older people by family carers was determined in a self-completion questionnaire was posted to 4,000 family carers of older people across Ireland. The sample was selected from family carers in receipt of a social welfare payment for the care they provide to a relative aged 65 and older. 2,311 eligible completed questionnaires were returned (response rate 58%). More than a third of family carers (36.8%) reported that they engaged in potentially harmful behaviours towards their older family member in the 3 months prior to the survey. Of these potentially harmful behaviours, a third (35.9%) reported that they engaged in potentially harmful psychological behaviours and 8% reported engaging in potentially harmful physical behaviours. Potentially abusive carer behaviours therefore need to be detected at an early stage, so that preventive interventions can be introduced to avert caregiving situations deteriorating into serious cases of elder abuse. (RH)

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From : www.ageing.oxfordjournals.org

Referrals to the police of vulnerable adult abuse; by Jackie Ann Farquharson.: Emerald, 2016, pp 119-127.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 2, 2016, pp 119-127.

The purpose of this paper was to examine the outcome of referrals made to one police force in England by three local authorities between March 2010 and April 2011, in order to identify and understand the barriers to prosecuting suspects of abuse or harm against vulnerable adults and improve inter-agency co-operation. All referrals to this police force are given a crime number when they are recorded on the Criminal Justice System database together with a vulnerable adult flag and a status code which indicates the outcome following a police investigation. A search of the database using the vulnerable adult flag identifies the total number of referrals and outcomes for the selected period. This can then be imported into an Excel spreadsheet to allow further analysis to take place. Over 87 per cent of all referrals of alleged abuse to vulnerable adults made to this police force did not establish that a crime had been committed. Of those that did only one per cent resulted in either a caution or court proceedings. This was a small sample from one, predominantly rural, police force. The research contributes to a greater knowledge of the outcomes of adult safeguarding referrals made primarily by local authorities to the police and how police checks are being used as a means of providing employers of regulated activities with information on individuals who have been suspected of abusing vulnerable adults. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Risk and protective factors for depressive symptoms among indigenous older adults: intimate partner violence (IPV) and social support; by Soonhee Roh, Catherine E Burnette, Kyoung Hag Lee (et al.): Taylor and Francis, May-June 2016, pp 316-331.

Journal of Gerontological Social Work, vol 59, no 4, May-June 2016, pp 316-331.

Research on depression and intimate partner violence (IPV) experienced by Indigenous older adults is virtually non-existent. Given the associations between IPV and depression and their disproportionately high rates among Indigenous peoples in a context of historical oppression, this inquiry examines how IPV and social support are

associated with depressive symptoms for Indigenous older adults. The authors expand the knowledge base on IPV in later life, which primarily focuses on female samples, by including older men. It was predicted that: IPV will be positively associated with depressive symptoms; and levels of social support will be negatively associated with depressive symptoms. Hierarchical regression analyses of data from a sample of Indigenous older adults (N = 233) in the Upper Midwest of the US indicated that physical aggression (but not psychological aggression, sexual coercion, injury or negotiation) was positively associated with depressive symptoms, whereas social support was negatively associated with depressive symptoms. This is one of four articles in this issue of *Journal of Gerontological Social Work* which focus on indigenous Elders. (RH)

ISSN: 01634372

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The role of the general practice surgery in safeguarding adults; by Jeremy C Gibson (et al.): Emerald, 2016, pp 288-298.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 5, 2016, pp 288-298.

In this study the authors firstly summarise arrangements expected from general practice (GP) surgeries to optimise their safeguarding adults role. Secondly, using case-based discussions, the authors present specific safeguarding pathways that they developed to help Derbyshire GPs respond appropriately to safeguarding adults concerns. Thirdly the authors present the Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Groups' (CCG) approach to seeking assurance from their GPs that they have effective arrangements in place for safeguarding adults. The authors based the paper on relevant current UK legislation and national guidance, the local approach to seeking assurance from GP surgeries. The authors then adjusted the pathways on the basis of feedback received from eight out of 103 Derbyshire GP safeguarding leads who responded to an e-mail containing draft pathways. Primary care staff are ideally placed to identify safeguarding adults issues and to act to protect those who are at risk of abuse or neglect. The authors are unaware of any other paper that did all of the following: summarises policies GP surgeries should implement regarding safeguarding adults; details core competencies required of GPs regarding safeguarding adults; presents how CCGs can seek assurance from GP surgeries regarding safeguarding adults; and presents straightforward pathways for specific safeguarding adults scenarios. In one paper, now published in the *British Journal of General Practice*, the authors presented a generic safeguarding adults pathway. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Rosalie Wolf memorial lecture: a logic model to measure the impacts of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day; by Karen Stein.: Routledge, June-July 2016, pp 127-133.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, no 3, June-July 2016, pp 127-133.

This commentary discusses the need to evaluate the impact of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day activities, the elder abuse field's most sustained public awareness initiative. A logic model is proposed with measures for short-term, medium-term, and long-term outcomes for community-based programmes. Rosalie Wolf is commemorated as the founder of the National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, founder of the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, and founder and inaugural editor of the *Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect*. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Safeguarding vulnerable older people: a job for life?; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2016, pp 214-228.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 4, 2016, pp 214-228.

The purpose of this paper was to present the findings from one component of an empirical, mixed methods research project designed to determine the extent, nature and causes of abuse in contemporary independent sector care homes for older people. A self-completion, postal questionnaire was used to elicit both numerical and textual data that were subsequently subjected to both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The questionnaire was distributed to newly appointed care staff in five participating care homes to determine the nature of any abuse they may have witnessed in the homes in which they had previously worked. A significant proportion of respondents described instances of predominantly psychological and physical abuse and neglect and revealed hitherto undisclosed abusive practices. Though the research draws upon the experiences of only 140 anonymous questionnaire respondents of whom 94 had witnessed abuse, data suggest abuse continues to occur in some care homes for older people. The research has revealed care home staff's recent experiences of a range of abusive acts and practices. Findings suggest that changes are required to current methods of external scrutiny and investigation of practices in care homes. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Screening and detection of elder abuse: research opportunities and lessons learned from emergency geriatric care, intimate partner violence, and child abuse; by Scott R Beach, Christopher P Carpenter, Tony Rosen (et al.): Taylor and Francis, August-December 2016, pp 185-216.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, nos 4-5, August-December 2016, pp 185-216.

This article provides an overview of elder abuse screening and detection methods for community-dwelling and institutionalised older adults, including general issues and challenges for the field. Next, discussions of applications in emergency geriatric care, intimate partner violence (IPV), and child abuse are presented to inform research opportunities in elder abuse screening. The article provides descriptions of emerging screening and detection methods and technologies from the emergency geriatric care and IPV fields. The authors also discuss the variety of potential barriers to effective screening and detection from the viewpoint of the older adult, caregivers, providers, and the health care system. They highlight the potential harms and unintended negative consequences of increased screening and mandatory reporting. They argue that research should continue on the development of valid screening methods and tools, but that studies of perceived barriers and potential harms of elder abuse screening among key stakeholders should also be conducted. (RH)

ISSN: 08946566

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil?: underreporting of abuse in care homes; by Steve Moore.: Emerald, 2016, pp 303-317.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 6, 2016, pp 303-317.

The author presents some of the findings from an empirical, mixed methods research project that reveal underreporting and active concealment of abuse in private sector care homes. Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with 36 care home personnel. An anonymously completed questionnaire was also used concurrently among newly appointed staff in newly opened care homes, to elicit additional quantitative and qualitative data. A significant number of respondents reported awareness of acts of abuse that had not been reported within the care home or externally to the authorities. Some respondents were aware that where occurrences of abuse had been reported, no subsequent action was taken, and external authorities were not always involved in responses to abuse. A significant number of respondents were aware of deliberate strategies used to deter reports of abuse to external agencies. Although the research draws on the experiences of only 36 care home personnel through interviews, and 94 questionnaire respondents who had witnessed occurrences of abuse, data suggest that a significant proportion of abuse in care homes remains unreported. The research has revealed staff experiences of underreporting of abuse in private sector care homes. The findings indicate that changes are required to current methods of scrutiny of occurrences of abuse in care homes, and the strengthening of incentives to report it. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Special issue on multiple approaches to understanding and preventing elder abuse: proceedings of the Cross-disciplinary National Institutes of Health Workshop; by Katherine Witte Saylor (ed), National Institutes of Health (United States): Taylor and Francis, August-December 2016, pp 179-365.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, nos 4-5, August-December 2016, pp 179-365.

On October 30, 2015, the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) convened a workshop, Multiple Approaches to Understanding and Preventing Elder Abuse, in Bethesda, MD. The workshop brought together experts from across disciplines to discuss research challenges, opportunities and lessons learned from other fields. Participants included experts in elder abuse (including financial abuse), neglect, child abuse, intimate partner violence (IPV), emergency medicine, and neuroscience. Articles in this special issue of the Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect examine topics explored before, during and after the workshop. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Staff-reported strategies for prevention and management of resident-to-resident elder mistreatment in long-term care facilities; by Tony Rosen, Mark S Lachs, Jeanne Teresi (et al.): Taylor and Francis, January-February 2016, pp 1-13.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, no 1, January-February 2016, pp 1-13.

Resident-to-resident elder mistreatment (R-REM) in nursing homes is frequent and leads to adverse outcomes. Nursing home staff responses may significantly mitigate R-REM's impact, but little is known about current practices. The objective was to identify common staff responses to R-REM. The authors interviewed 282 certified nursing assistants (CNAs) in five US urban nursing homes on their responses during the previous 2

weeks to R-REM behaviours of residents under their care. Ninety-seven CNAs (34.4%) reported actions responding to R-REM incidents involving 182 residents (10.8%), describing 22 different responses. Most common were physically intervening or separating residents (51), talking calmly to settle residents down (50), no intervention (39), and verbally intervening to defuse the situation (38). Less common were notifying a nurse (13) or documenting in behaviour log (4). Nursing home staff report many varied responses to R-REM, a common and dangerous occurrence. CNAs seldom documented behaviours or reported them to nurses. (RH)

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From : <http://tandfonline.com>

State of the science on prevention of elder abuse and lessons learned from child abuse and domestic violence prevention: toward a conceptual framework for research; by Jeanne A Teresi, David Burnes, Elizabeth A Skowron (et al).: Taylor and Francis, August-December 2016, pp 263-300.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, nos 4-5, August-December 2016, pp 263-300.

This review discusses findings from evidence-based programmes to reduce elder abuse, drawing on lessons learned and insights from evidence-based programmes for child maltreatment and domestic/intimate partner violence. A conceptual measurement model for the study of elder abuse is presented and linked to possible measures of risk factors and outcomes. Advances in neuroscience in child maltreatment and novel measurement strategies for outcome assessment are presented. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Strengthening resources for midlife and older rural women who experience intimate partner violence; by Lori E Weeks, Colleen Macquarrie, Lorraine Begley (et al).: Routledge, January-February 2016, pp 46-57 (IN: Journal of Women and Aging, vol 28, nos 1-3, 2016).

Journal of Women and Aging, vol 28, no 1, January-February 2016, pp 46-57 (IN: Journal of Women and Aging, vol 28, nos 1-3, 2016).

Little is known about midlife and older women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) living in rural places and their resource needs. Guided by a strengths perspective, the authors provide insights into resources that midlife and older women use, or would like to use, in their journey in leaving an abusive partner. Eight women from the Maritime Provinces in Canada who had left an abusive partner participated in a face-to-face interview. They drew on a wide variety of paid and unpaid resources; but each woman had a unique set of resources that contributed to her being able to make such a significant life transition. It is clear that we need to have a variety of formal and informal resources available to older women experiencing IPV in rural areas, and new forms of resources need to be developed. The results of this study also indicate that increased efforts are needed in improving both public and professional education regarding older rural women and IPV. (RH)

ISSN: 08952841

From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

A systematic review and meta-analysis of interventions designed to prevent or stop elder maltreatment; by Liat Ayalon, Sagit Lev, Ohad Green ... (et al).: Oxford University Press, March 2016, pp 216-227.

Age and Ageing, vol 45, no 2, March 2016, pp 216-227.

Elder maltreatment is a major risk for older adults' quality of life, physical and mental health, institutionalisation and even mortality. The objective of the present study was to perform a systematic review and meta-analysis of interventions designed to prevent or stop elder abuse. Studies that were posted between January 2000 and December 2014, written in English, specifically designed to prevent or stop elder maltreatment were included. Overall 24 studies (and four records reporting on the same participants) were kept for the systematic review and the meta-analysis. Studies were broadly grouped into three main categories: (i) interventions designed to improve the ability of professionals to detect or stop elder maltreatment, (ii) interventions that target older adults who experience elder maltreatment and (iii) interventions that target caregivers who maltreat older adults. Of the latter category, one study targeted family caregivers, five targeted psychological abuse among paid carers and the remaining studies targeted restraint use. The pooled effect of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and/or cluster-RCTs that targeted restraint use was significant, supporting the effectiveness of these interventions in reducing restraint use. In conclusion, the most effective place to intervene is by directly targeting physical restraint by long-term care paid carers. Specific areas that are still lacking evidence are interventions that target (i) elder neglect, (ii) public awareness, (iii) older adults who experience maltreatment, (iv) professionals responsible for preventing maltreatment, (v) family caregivers who abuse and (vi) carers who abuse. (JL)

ISSN: 00020729

From : www.ageing.oxfordjournals.org

Towards explanations for the findings of serious case reviews: understanding what happens in self-neglect work; by Michael Preston-Shoot.: Emerald, 2016, pp 131-148.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 3, 2016, pp 131-148.

The purpose of this paper was to draw on systemic and psychodynamic theories to subject published serious case reviews (SCRs) involving self-neglect to a deeper level of scrutiny, in order to understand how complex contexts impact on self-neglect work. It also updated the dataset of self-neglect SCRs and accompanying thematic analysis. Psychodynamic and systemic ideas were applied to the content of published SCRs in order to understand how different contexts _ societal, legal, organisational, professional and personal _ impacted on and were influenced by work with self-neglecting adults. Further published reviews were added to the core dataset, with thematic analysis updated using four domains. Thematic analysis within and recommendations from SCRs have focused on the micro context, what takes place between individual practitioners, their teams and adults who self-neglect. This level of analysis also commonly extends to how organisations have worked together and how Local Safeguarding Adults Boards (LSABs) have supported and scrutinised their collaboration. This level of analysis enables an understanding of local geography. However there are wider systems that impact on and influence this work, especially law and the societal context. If review findings and recommendations are to fully answer the question why, systemic analysis should be extended to appreciate the influence of national geography. There is still no national database of reviews commissioned by LSABs so the dataset reported here might be incomplete. The Care Act 2014 does not require publication of reports but only a summary of findings and recommendations in LSAB annual reports. This makes learning for service improvement challenging. This paper extends the use of systemic theory for understanding and learning from practice with adults who self-neglect and additionally offers psychodynamic formulations to appreciate what happens within and between practitioners and their organisations. The paper therefore contributes new perspectives to the methodology for conducting SARs. It also extends the thematic analysis of available reviews that focus on work with adults who self-neglect, further building on the evidence base for practice. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

A triadic perspective on elder neglect within the home care arrangement; by Liat Ayalon.: Cambridge University Press, April 2016, pp 811-836.

Ageing and Society, vol 36, no 4, April 2016, pp 811-836.

The present Israeli study evaluates a conceptual model of elder neglect within the home care arrangement that takes into consideration the older adult, his or her family members, and the home care worker. Data from 223 complete care-giving units, which consist of an older adult, a family member and a home care worker, were analysed using structural equation modelling. Overall, 31.5% of the older adults, 18% of the care workers and 32.3% cent of the family members reported at least one type of elder neglect. The proposed model showed a reasonable fit to the data. There was an inverse effect from type of home care to family member's burden and elder neglect, with live-in (around the clock) care being associated with lower levels of family member burden and elder neglect compared with live-out Israeli home care (provided for several hours per week). The amount of informal assistance provided by family members was inversely related to the amount of burden reported by home care workers, with greater informal assistance being associated with lower levels of worker burden. The findings call for the important role of formal home care by demonstrating a potentially protective effect for live-in migrant home care. The study also emphasises the shared burden between formal and informal sources of care. An appendix details the neglect scale used, which asks the carer about how frequently the older adult needed particular services in the previous year; the older adult is asked for the same information, but rephrased. (RH)

ISSN: 0144686X

From : journals.cambridge.org/aso

Understanding of elder abuse and neglect among health care professionals in Malaysia: an exploratory survey; by Ayesha Ahmed, Wan-Yuen Choo, Sajaratulnisah Othman (et al): Routledge, June-July 2016, pp 163-177.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 28, no 3, June-July 2016, pp 163-177.

Elder abuse and neglect (EAN) is a hidden public health challenge for Malaysia. This cross-sectional survey used a self-administered questionnaire to explore health care professionals' knowledge, perceptions, practices and experience concerning EAN. Participants were 148 doctors and nurses from two neighbouring states in Malaysia. Both doctors and nurses demonstrated poor understanding of signs of EAN, and exhibited misperceptions on reporting requirements. Both groups perceived EAN as a national burden and reporting it as their responsibility; but most felt they had not been trained to diagnose it. Many were unsure of procedures and whether their own interventions could be effective. Only four (nurses) of 41 participants who suspected abuse during the past year reported the cases. Targeted education and uniform protocols are mandatory to ensure best

practice with regards to EAN. Further research is crucial to extend this inquiry into the broader health care workforce. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Universal learning: findings from an analysis of serious case review executive summaries; by Jay Aylett.: Emerald, 2016, pp 28-39.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 1, 2016, pp 28-39.

The purpose of this paper was to report and discuss the findings of a thematic analysis from a survey of 114 serious case review (SCR) executive summaries in adult safeguarding. The Care Act 2014 (Section 44) makes the establishment of Safeguarding Adults Boards a statutory requirement. One of their responsibilities/functions is to undertake Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SAR-previously known as SCRs). They must also publish an annual report which includes the recommendations and actions from these SARs. This paper drew attention to the potential of SCRs as national learning materials, and offered recommendations for strengthening the scope for interpretation in practice. This paper mapped the findings and recommendations from 114 SCRs undertaken in England and Wales between 2000 and 2012. It then identified the dominant themes and universal lessons to emerge, and made suggestions for the improvement of learning. The demographic profile of SCRs bore some correlation to UK prevalence reports on perpetrator characteristics, but there was variance in relation to victim characteristics, where people with mental illness were the subject of SCRs with a level of frequency that did not mirror the prevalence of mental illness in reported abuse in the UK. The thematic analysis of conclusions and recommendations identified that these could be categorised as either idiosyncratic or bureaucratic. The quality and quantity of information contained within the various SCR executive summary reports collated evidenced the lack of consistency/standardisation. Consequently the analysis of demographic characteristics from these reports was compromised by incomplete data. In order to strengthen the scope of interpretation and understanding from future SARs to inform wider learning within the safeguarding community some national collation and standardisation is necessary. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Wales' safeguarding policy and practice: a critical analysis; by Carys Phillips.: Emerald, 2016, pp 14-27.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 1, 2016, pp 14-27.

The safeguarding and protection components of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 offers the culmination of four years' consultation by the Law Commission and many years of evolving policy and practice with a view to protecting adults from harm. The purpose of this paper was to offer both scrutiny and challenge for Wales's policymakers and practitioners alike. The author argues that Wales has failed to implement previous recommendations in relation to institutional abuse. Currently in Wales, there are individuals employed in safeguarding lead roles who have no social care qualification. This apparent 'loophole' has not to date been highlighted by either of the regulatory bodies within Wales (CSSIW/CCfW). However the Williams Review in April 2014 is set to change the local authority landscape in Wales, and there is scope for developing the function of adult safeguarding. Wales's failure to recognise institutional abuse as a distinct category may have impacted on its ability to respond to abuse in nursing and care as well as hospital settings. This failure is not the only safeguarding anomaly within Wales's arrangements for protecting those who are at risk of abuse. The paper goes on to describe gaps in the NHS and professional accountability. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Women aged 45-64 and IPV in Cyprus; by Stavros K Paralis.: Emerald, 2016, pp 184-194.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 18, no 3, 2016, pp 184-194.

The purpose of this study was to explore and understand reasons why middle-aged women report higher percentages of intimate partner violence (IPV) when compared with other age groups. This was a qualitative study in which grounded theory method was adopted through the use of interviews. Findings revealed that the main reason why women aged 45-64 report intimate partner incidents more than other age groups is because they can recognise violence actions and behaviours. The findings suggest that frequent awareness campaigns should be organised in order to keep women informed regarding IPV. The value of the current study is that it offers a greater insight in the findings of the first national study conducted in the Republic of Cyprus by the Advisory Committee for the Prevention and Combating of Violence in the Family. (JL)

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2015

Abuse in care?: a research project to identify early indicators of concern in residential and nursing homes for older people; by Dave Marsland, Peter Oakes, Caroline White.: Emerald, 2015, pp 111-125.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 2, 2015, pp 111-125.

The purpose of this paper was to contribute to the prevention of the abuse of older people in residential and nursing homes, through the identification of 'early indicators of concern'. Such indicators support practitioners in identifying services in which older people are at risk of abuse, neglect and ill treatment. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with health and social care practitioners in two local authorities (in England and Scotland), who had visited services in which abuse or neglect had occurred. Practitioners were asked about the things that they had seen within the service which had caused them to become concerned. Over 90 early indicators of concern were identified. These indicators were grouped within six themes which identified key manifestations of service cultures which may promote the abuse of older people. This information and guidance may enable practitioners to recognise early indicators and identify services in which older people are at risk and in which actions are required to help prevent the onset of abuse. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Adult safeguarding policy and law: a thematic chronology relevant to care homes and hospitals; by Jill Manthorpe, Martin Stevens.: Cambridge University Press, April 2015, pp 203-216.

Social Policy and Society, vol 14, no 2, April 2015, pp 203-216.

Elder abuse is a 'social problem', as illustrated by the production of policy documents and legislation that define and revise the scope and nature of the problem. This article synthesises and discusses the policy documents and legal changes that have taken place in England since 2000, when the first policy guidance to address adult safeguarding as a whole was produced. The focus of this article is on particular locations, namely care home and hospital settings, and the applicable policy and legislation. The policy documents and legal changes identified are analysed using Blumer's five phases of policy implementation and Matland's ambiguity-conflict matrix, to explore their implications for policy implementation and coherence. The analysis suggests that responses to elder abuse have created different kinds of ambiguity and conflict, requiring both top-down and bottom-up policy interventions. (RH)

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From : www.journals.cambridge.org

Bruising in older adults: what do social workers need to know?; by Sarah A O Matthews, Janet Reynolds.: Emerald, 2015, pp 351-359.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 6, 2015, pp 351-359.

The purpose of this paper was to discuss a research study exploring one aspect of adult safeguarding, that of non-accidental injury in older adults, specifically bruising. The study was undertaken with a view to analysing the current relevant literature and examining current practitioners' views concerning bruising in older adults in order to understand social work practitioners' awareness of and training in bruising. The paper describes a small-scale research study including two focus groups of social work and nursing practitioners. Themes arising from transcripts were coded by the analyst and discussed in light of the summary and explanation of the literature reviewed following an initial scoping and exclusion exercise. The paper found that there was some evidence of typical and atypical non-accidental bruising emerging in older adults similar to that of children, but this tended to be treated as a clinical matter and mostly directed at medical staff. This paper will be of interest to all those concerned with the effective understanding of bruising as a sign of non-accidental injury in older people and especially the extent to which social work practitioners and others have to consider bruising during the course of their work with older people. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Building an evidence base for adult safeguarding?: Problems with the reliability and validity of adult safeguarding databases; by Rachel Fyson.: Oxford University Press, April 2015, pp 932-948.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 45, no 3, April 2015, pp 932-948.

This article considers current adult safeguarding policy guidelines for England, which require local authorities to collect adult safeguarding data for the purposes of research and service development. It then moves on to report some of the findings from an evaluation of adult safeguarding in one English local authority, focusing on how the adult safeguarding database was populated from case records and how the resultant data were utilised. It found that, although the annual number of adult safeguarding alerts more than tripled between 2002 and 2008, this clear evidence of an increase in workload had not resulted in increased resource allocation. The evaluation

further noted that only half of the designated 'adult safeguarding managers' who were interviewed were able to correctly define the meanings of the recommended terms under which adult safeguarding outcomes are recorded, namely 'substantiated', 'not substantiated' and 'not determined'. Changes to the terminology used to record the outcomes of safeguarding investigations are proposed as one of a number of measures to enable the creation of valid and reliable information upon which to base future practice developments, including allocation of resources. (RH)

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From : www.bjsw.oxfordjournals.org

Care professionals' understanding of the new criminal offences created by the Mental Capacity Act 2005; by Jill Manthorpe, Kritika Samsi.: Wiley Blackwell, April 2015, pp 384-392.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 30, no 4, April 2015, pp 384-392.

Implemented in 2007, the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) 2005 codified decision-making for adults unable to make decisions for themselves in England and Wales. Among other changes, two new offences of wilful neglect and ill-treatment were created under Section 44. The present study explored how the MCA was being implemented in community-based dementia care, focusing on frontline practice. Using qualitative longitudinal methodology, the authors interviewed 279 practitioners in London and South East England two or three times over three years. Framework analysis was applied in order to identify and delineate recurrent themes. Views of the new offences were positive overall, but understanding ranged from partial to non-existent among some participants. Clinicians may be increasingly called upon to provide advice on whether an alleged victim or perpetrator lacks decision-making capacity in cases of suspected elder abuse. They need to be aware of the new criminal offences to ensure that people with dementia, among others, are not abused and that abusers are brought to account. (JL)

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From : www.orangejournal.org

The case management approach to protecting older people from abuse and mistreatment: lessons from the Irish experience; by Deirdre O'Donnell, Margaret P Treacy, Gerard Fealy (et al).: Oxford University Press, July 2015, pp 1451-1468.

British Journal of Social Work, vol 45, no 5, July 2015, pp 1451-1468.

The aim of this paper is to inform the development of social work practice and policy by applying a practice-based evidence perspective to the experiential knowledge of social workers responsible for managing cases of elder abuse in Ireland. The study adopted a qualitative descriptive research design. Semi-structured interview data were collected from a purposive sample of eighteen senior case workers, and inductive thematic analysis was undertaken. The findings are presented according to three themes: elder abuse case management, practice strategies for overcoming challenges, and augmenting protective practice. By examining practice in the context of wider socio-political and legislative contexts, the paper provides learning in key areas for the protection of older people. The challenges to case management practice and the strategies employed to respond to these challenges are discussed in terms of adult protective service policy development and its relationship to practice. While recognising the increased statutory authority for the duty of the state to protect older people from abuse as well as the role of the case worker to act on behalf of the state to implement protective interventions, the imperative to respect a client's right to self-determination should also be recognised. (RH)

ISSN: 00453102

From : www.bjsw.oxfordjournals.org

Collaborating across health and social care: joint funding an adult protection coordinator post in Caerphilly, UK; by Andrea Giordano, Alison Neville.: Emerald, 2015, pp 139-147.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 2, 2015, pp 139-147.

The purpose of the paper was to improve the consistency and quality of the response to vulnerable adults who experienced abuse and neglect within NHS, independent healthcare and social care settings as noted by practitioners, agencies and patients. Health and social care policy frameworks promote principles of service improvement and consistency, along with a focus on outcomes and resource effectiveness and interagency collaboration. The Protection of Vulnerable Adults (POVA) coordinator role carries the responsibility of coordinating a response to individual referrals of abuse and neglect as described as part of the Designated Lead Manager role in the Wales Interim POVA Policy and Procedures for the POVA from abuse (Wales Adult Protection Coordinators Group, 2013). This paper explores the benefits realised through a registered nurse being seconded from the Aneurin Bevan University Health Board into a newly created joint adult protection Health Coordinator post within the Caerphilly County Borough Council social services department POVA team. This is the first example of such partnership working in adult protection in Wales and has provided a number of benefits in relation to: providing adult protection advice; coordinating the response to referrals of vulnerable

adult abuse and neglect within health and social care settings; carrying out or buddying others to complete adult protection investigations; facilitating the two day non-criminal POVA investigation training course and, awareness raising within the local Health Board. The development of a student nurse placement in the social services POVA team cements the multiagency collaborative approach that this development sought to achieve. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Developing an adult safeguarding outcome measure in England; by Caroline Norrie, Cher Cartwright, Pritpal Rayat ... (et al.): Emerald, 2015, pp 275-286.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 5, 2015, pp 275-286.

There are currently no national adult safeguarding outcome measures that focus on people who have been through an adult safeguarding investigation in England. There is a need for local authorities (LAs) and their partners to be able to measure whether the services provided to adults at risk of abuse and neglect are effective. This paper describes the cognitive testing phase of a study to develop and implement a standardised adult at risk outcome measure in adult safeguarding for use by LAs in England. An outcome measure (a set of seven survey questions administered in a face to face interview) was cognitively tested in three LAs with adults at risk and/or their carers for whom an investigation of abuse had been concluded with the aim of assessing whether it was commonly understood. A set of guidance notes was designed and LA staff who assisted with the survey were interviewed about its usability and the feasibility of administering the survey. Findings showed that the survey questions required modifications to improve their reliability, validity and comparability. LA staff also suggested that improvements were needed in the guidance document and survey. LA managers, adults at risk and their carers were all willing to be involved in the survey and it was considered feasible to proceed with piloting the measure. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap/htm

Development of a culture sensitive prevalence study on older adults violence: qualitative methods contribution; by Ana Paula Gil, Ana Joao Santos, Irina Kislaya.: Emerald, 2015, pp 126-138.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 2, 2015, pp 126-138.

The purpose of this paper was to reflect on how qualitative approaches can improve a prevalence study on older adults' violence. The paper describes how qualitative data can help frame a complex and multidimensional problem, such as older adults' violence, within the culture where it happens and therefore prevent two risks present in prevalence studies: underestimation and overestimation. In order to measure violence and violent behaviours accurately, the authors first conducted four focus groups with the target population _ older adults aged 60 and over _ and 13 in-depth interviews with older adult victims of violence. Through content analysis of focus groups and in-depth interviews the authors sought to understand how violence is perceived, defined and limited by the general population and by victims. By employing qualitative methods the authors were able to operationalise violence and then decide upon and select specific behaviours to measure, rephrase questions and develop strategies to approach the general population through telephone interviews. These qualitative approaches helped reduce participant bias in the prevalence study and therefore to minimise the risks of underestimation and overestimation. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Did anyone notice the transformation of adult social care?: An analysis of Safeguarding Adult Board annual reports; by Jill Manthorpe, Martin Stevens, Kritika Samsi (et al.): Emerald, 2015, pp 19-30.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 1, 2015, pp 19-30.

The authors report on a part of a study examining the interrelationships between personalisation and safeguarding practice. Specifically, the authors aimed to examine how safeguarding practice is affected by the roll-out of personalisation in adult social care, particularly when the adult at risk of financial abuse has a personal budget or is considering this. A sample of annual reports from Adult Safeguarding Boards in England was accessed for content analysis covering the period 2009-2011. One part of this sample of local authorities was selected at random; the other authorities selected had been early adopters of personalisation. The reports were analysed using a pro forma to collect salient information on personalisation that was cross-referenced to identify common themes and differences. The authors found variable mentions of personalisation as part of the macro policy context reported in the annual reviews, some examples of system or process changes at meso level where opportunities to discuss the interface were emerging, and some small reports of training and case accounts relevant to personalisation. Overall, these two policy priorities seemed to be more closely related than had been found in earlier research on the interface between adult safeguarding and personalisation. There was

wide variation in the annual reports in terms of detail, size and content, and reports for only one year were collected. Developments may have taken place, but might not have been recorded in the annual reports; so these should not be relied upon as complete accounts of organisational or practice developments. Authors of Safeguarding Adults Board reports may benefit from learning that their reports may be read both immediately and potentially in the future. They may wish to ensure their comments on current matters will be intelligible to possible future readers and researchers. There does not appear to have been any other previous study of Safeguarding Adult Boards' annual reports. Documentary analysis at local level is under-developed in safeguarding studies. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Elder abuse in Chinese populations: a global review; by Xinqi Dong.: Taylor and Francis, June-July 2015, pp 196-232.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 27, no 3, June-July 2015, pp 196-232.

This review focuses on the epidemiology of elder abuse in the global Chinese population with respect to its prevalence, risk factors, and consequences, as well as the perceptions of elder abuse. Evidence revealed that elder abuse and its subtypes are common among the global Chinese population with prevalence ranging from 0.2% to 64%. Younger age, lower income levels, depression, cognitive impairment, and lack of social support were consistently associated with self-reported elder abuse. Caregiver burden was a constant risk factor for the proclivity to elder abuse by caregivers. The adverse health outcomes of elder abuse included suicidal ideation and psychological stress. Some primary research gaps exist, such as: lack of consistency in measurements and recall periods; insufficient studies on the causal relationships between potential risk factors and elder abuse; consequences of elder abuse; and possible interventions. In order to reduce the risk of elder abuse in the global Chinese population, collaboration is encouraged among researchers, health care professionals, social service providers, and policy makers. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Elder abuse in Portugal: findings from the first national prevalence study; by Ana Paula Martins Gil, Irina Kislaya, Ana Joao Santos (et al.): Taylor and Francis, June-July 2015, pp 174-195.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 27, no 3, June-July 2015, pp 174-195.

In this study, the authors present findings of the Portuguese national prevalence study, "Aging and Violence", the purpose of which was to estimate the prevalence of abuse and neglect of older people in family settings over a 12-month period, and to examine the relationship between abuse and sociodemographic and health characteristics. Through a telephone survey of a representative probability sample (N = 1,123), the authors evaluated 12 abusive behaviours and demographic data. Overall, 12.3% of older adults experienced elder abuse in family settings. The prevalence rates of specific types were as follows: psychological, 6.3%; financial, 6.3%; physical, 2.3%; neglect, 0.4%; and sexual, 0.2%. Logistic regression was employed to determine the relationship between abuse and covariates. The study suggests that education level, age, and functional status are significantly associated with abuse. Accurate estimates of the prevalence of elder abuse and understanding of victim and perpetrator characteristics are fundamental to designing effective strategies for prevention and intervention. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Factors contributing to elder abuse in Ethiopia; by Samson Chane, Margaret E Adamek.: Emerald, 2015, pp 99-110.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 2, 2015, pp 99-110.

The purpose of this paper was to increase understanding of elder abuse in Ethiopia by considering the perspectives of abused older adults themselves. A phenomenological study was conducted to investigate the lived experience of 15 individuals (six men and nine women) in Ethiopia who experienced domestic abuse. Data were collected using unstructured interviews and were analysed using interpretive phenomenological analysis. The results described here focused on the participants' perceptions of factors contributing to abuse. Themes identified in the elders' statements about factors contributing to abuse included: declining respect for elders, conflicts of interest, poor health, mutual dependency and other economic issues, and loss of support providers. Abject poverty was evident as an underlying influence contributing to abuse. One elder stated, 'Life is meaningless without food and without a caregiver. I am ready to welcome death'. Documentation of elder abuse is needed to bring recognition to abuse as a problem deserving public attention and response. Given the apparent influence of poverty-related factors on the occurrence of elder abuse among the study's participants, policy initiatives are needed to enhance the economic well-being of older adults in Ethiopia. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Financial abuse: evidence review; by Susan Davidson, Phil Rossall, Sarah Hart, Age UK. London: Age UK, November 2015, 31 pp (Age UK Research).

This evidence review is intended to sum up what is known about the financial abuse of older people. It aims to provide answers regarding the prevalence of financial abuse, who is at most risk, who the perpetrators are, the impacts, and the barriers against recognition and action on financial abuse. It also looks at the cues that indicate that financial abuse is happening; problems with detecting, reporting, and resolving financial abuse; and the additional problems can financial abuse bring. It outlines the problems faced by people with dementia and carers when managing money, and the impact of cultural values on determining behaviour. It also covers preventative measures that could be taken by financial institutions, and health and care staff. An appendix itemises other measures that have been suggested measures for the prevention and detection of financial abuse. It should be noted that commercial abuse (scams) is not covered in any detail. (RH)

From : Download: http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/For-professionals/Research/Financial_Abuse_Evidence_Review-Nov_2015.pdf?dtrk=true

How does leadership contribute to safeguarding vulnerable adults within healthcare organisations?: A review of the literature; by Emma L Stevens.: Emerald, 2015, pp 258-272.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 4, 2015, pp 258-272.

The purpose of this paper was to identify aspects of leadership and evaluate their contribution to safeguarding vulnerable adults in healthcare organisations through conducting a critical review of literature. The study sought to identify or adapt a leadership framework to contribute to safeguarding vulnerable adults in healthcare organisations through analysis of the literature. Literature was sourced from a variety of health and social care databases and grey literature. All inclusions underwent rigorous critical appraisal and a total of 18 papers were explored. The importance of clear leadership and direction was a common theme across the majority of sources. Aspects of leadership that could safeguard vulnerable adults in health care organisations included organisational culture, implementation of policies, procedures and frameworks, and reinforcing strong values and ethics around empowering individuals and delivering person-centred care. Through the meta-synthesis of findings, a model of leadership emerged that could be applied within healthcare organisations to safeguard vulnerable adults. (JL)

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The importance of small steps: making safeguarding personal in North Somerset; by Kathryn Needham.: Emerald, 2015, pp 166-172.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 3, 2015, pp 166-172.

The purpose of this paper was to establish the extent to which safeguarding procedures in North Somerset identified and reviewed outcomes for the alleged adult at risk. The project aimed to address whether outcomes could be achieved and what steps needed to be taken to make the experience of safeguarding personal. Three social care teams with a responsibility for following up safeguarding referrals were asked to participate in the work and provide feedback on cases completed within the project timeframe. Data were gathered centrally on specific forms and through focus group discussions with social workers. Findings of the study confirmed the need for a change in practice to ensure safeguarding procedures were personal. This paper identified what changes are needed to training and recording systems. Further work is needed to embed the learning from this work and explore the implementation of alternative approaches. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Learning lessons about self neglect?: An analysis of serious case reviews; by Suzy Braye, David Orr, Michael Preston-Shoot.: Emerald, 2015, pp 3-18.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 1, 2015, pp 3-18.

This paper reports the findings from research into 40 serious case reviews (SCRs) involving adults who self-neglect. The reviews were found through detailed searching of Local Safeguarding Adult Board (LSAB) web sites, and through contacts with Board managers and independent chairs. A four layer analysis is presented of the characteristics of each case and SCR, of the recommendations and of the emerging themes. Learning for service improvement is presented thematically, focusing on the adult and the immediate context, the team around the adult, the organisations around the team, and the Local Safeguarding Board around the organisations. There is no one typical presentation of self-neglect. Cases vary in terms of age, household composition, lack of self-care, lack of care of one's environment and/or refusal to engage. Recommendations foreground LSABs, adult social care and unspecified agencies, and focus on staff support, procedures and the components of best

practice and effective SCRs. Reports emphasise the importance of a person-centred approach, within the context of ongoing assessment of mental capacity and risk, with agencies sharing information and working closely together, supported by management and supervision, and practising within detailed procedural guidance. There is no national database of SCRs commissioned by LSABs, and currently there is no requirement to publish the outcomes of such inquiries. It may be that there are further SCRs or other forms of inquiry that have been commissioned by Boards but not publicised. This limits the learning that has been available for service improvement. The paper identifies practice, management and organisational issues that should be considered when working with adults who self-neglect. These cases are often complex and stressful for those involved. The thematic analysis adds to the evidence base of how best to approach engagement with adults who self-neglect and to engage the multi-agency network in assessing and managing risk and mental capacity. The paper offers the first formal evaluation of SCRs that focus on adults who self-neglect. The analysis of the findings and the recommendations from the investigations into the 40 cases adds to the evidence base for effective practice with adults who self-neglect. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Making adult safeguarding personal; by Marcus Redley, Sally Jennings, Anthony Holland, Isabel Clare.: Emerald, 2015, pp 195-204.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 3, 2015, pp 195-204.

The purpose of this study, based in one large English county council, was to ascertain what efforts Adult Safeguarding Leads (ASLs), generic advocates and Independent Mental Capacity Advocates were making to involve service users in decisions about protective measures, and to investigate whether the Adult Safeguarding service was delivering outcomes which were valued by its users. Semi-structured interviews were carried out with a sample of key stakeholders. Study findings showed that ASLs were making efforts to involve service users in the complex and demanding process of safeguarding. These efforts, however, were shaped by their understandings of the difference between 'residential' and 'community' settings. Furthermore clarification is needed of what it may mean to adopt a person-centred approach to adult safeguarding, and the responsibilities of ASLs when individuals with capacity to make decisions about this aspect of their lives are unwilling to engage with the safeguarding process. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Making Safeguarding Personal 14/15; by Sarah Mitchell, Emily White.: Emerald, 2015, pp 208-210.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 3, 2015, pp 208-210.

The purpose of this short paper was to summarise the Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) programme in 2014/2015. An independent evaluation of the 2014/2015 Making Safeguarding work was commissioned, to be published later in 2015. MSP requires cultural, practice, workforce and technical changes. A range of challenges were identified in taking forward the changes, which Councils are responding to in different ways. A person-centred outcome-focused approach to safeguarding adults can benefit people who are at risk of or experience harm or abuse. (JL)

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Neglect, abuse, and violence against older women: Special issue; by Elsie Yan, Patricia Brownell (eds): Taylor and Francis, August-December 2015, pp 277-526.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 27, nos 4-5, August-December 2015, pp 277-526.

The Division for Social Policy and Development of the United Nations (UN) Department of Economic and Social Affairs organised an Expert Group Meeting on Neglect, Abuse and violence of Older Women, which was held 5-7 November 2013. The meeting focused on the conceptual policy and societal challenges related to neglect, abuse, and violence against older women. Papers in this special issue of Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect are part of the outcome of that EGM. While international in perspective, most of the papers report on situations in the US; other countries that are considered are Serbia (this is on financial abuse), Ghana, China, Canada and Australia. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Neglecting justice?: Exploring Scottish convictions for ill-treatment and wilful neglect; by Christopher Godwin, Kathryn Mackay.: Emerald, 2015, pp 234-244.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 4, 2015, pp 234-244.

The purpose of this paper was to explore the perceived low number of Scottish criminal convictions in cases of ill-treatment or wilful neglect of adults where the victims experienced mental disorder and/or incapacity. Human rights and anti-discrimination legislation were drawn upon to consider whether victims were gaining equality of access to justice through the charging and conviction of those who committed these offences. The paper used the concept of parity of participation to first set out the wider legal framework in which access of justice took place and to try to determine how it may have been working in practice. The paper then explored Scottish guidance, research and case law in relation to ill-treatment or wilful neglect to evaluate the seeming lack of progress towards criminal convictions. Whilst the legal framework, at least on paper, appears to promote equality of access to justice, little is known about how it is working in practice _ in particular whether cultural barriers to participation are being addressed. Evaluation of Scottish statistical data on cases of ill-treatment and wilful neglect revealed a small number of cases progressing to court though there were challenges in constructing a pathway from charges to convictions. There also appeared to be no Scottish legal opinions published in connection with these cases. Overall there appears to be scant information available on the number and nature of Scottish prosecutions for ill-treatment or wilful neglect. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Noah syndrome: a variant of Diogenes syndrome accompanied by animal hoarding practices; by Alejandra Saldarriaga-Cantillo, Juan Carlos Rivas Nieto.: Taylor and Francis, June-July 2015, pp 270-275.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 27, no 3, June-July 2015, pp 270-275.

Noah syndrome is a variant of Diogenes syndrome that presents as hoarding a large number of animals. Predisposing factors for developing this disorder are situations of psychosocial stress and loneliness. However, the medical conditions of the sufferer, which can represent the organic substrate for the development of this psychopathology, should be considered. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Payday loans: new rules beginning to work ... but lenders must be kept under scrutiny; by Citizens Advice.: Dignity Publishing, July/August 2015, pp 18-21.

Dignity, no 5, July/August 2015, pp 18-21.

In every firm investigated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), researchers discovered 'systems errors' or 'process failures' that led customers being overcharged. This article draws attention to a review undertaken by the FCA, which found breaches under Section 77A of the Consumer Credit Act, unfair treatment of customers by payday lenders and other HCSTC (high-cost short-term credit) providers, and widespread abuse of vulnerable customers. The article also notes that some firms have taken steps towards good practice. (RH)

Preparation for safeguarding in UK pre-registration graduate nurse education; by Julie McGarry, Charley Baker, Claire Wilson ... (et al.): Emerald, 2015, pp 371-379.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 6, 2015, pp 371-379.

It is now widely acknowledged that health care professionals on the front line of care delivery will often be among the first to whom patients or clients who have experienced abuse will present or disclose abuse in a clinical context. It is therefore of pivotal importance that all health care professionals, including nurses, are adequately prepared at the earliest opportunity to respond to a disclosure of abuse or identify where abuse may be suspected. In this study the authors present a model, developed in the UK, for the embedding of safeguarding knowledge, skills and attitudes within undergraduate pre-registration nursing curricula. This model is integrative and focuses on the acquisition of knowledge and skills in the field of safeguarding vulnerable adults and children. Study findings showed that student evaluation to date has been extremely positive with the majority of student responses indicating that individuals felt that they had received the requisite level of educational support and knowledge to enable them to recognise concerns. However it was also clear that students felt that the knowledge gained within the classroom setting needed to be supported and translated into the practice setting. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Protecting victims of elder financial exploitation: the role of an elder abuse forensic center in referring victims for conservatorship; by Zachary D Gassoumis, Adria E Navarro, Kathleen H Wilber.: Taylor and Francis, 2015, pp 790-798.

Aging and Mental Health, vol 19, no 9, 2015, pp 790-798.

The authors examined the extent to which an Elder Abuse Forensic Center protects financial exploitation (FE) victims through referral to the Office of the Public Guardian (PG) for investigation and possible conservatorship (called 'guardianship' in many US states, also in the UK). Los Angeles County Elder Abuse Forensic Center cases involving adults aged 65+ (April 2007-December 2009) were matched using one-to-one propensity-score matching to 33,650 usual care Adult Protective Services (APS) cases. The final analysis sample consisted of 472 FE cases. Compared to usual care, Forensic Center cases were more likely to be referred to the PG for investigation (30.6%, n = 72 vs 5.9%, n = 14, p < .001). The strongest predictors of PG referral were suspected cognitive impairment, as identified by APS (odds ratio [OR] = 11.69, confidence intervals [CI]: 3.50-39.03), and Forensic Center review (OR = 7.85, CI: 3.86-15.95). Among referred cases, the court approved conservatorship at higher rates - though not statistically significant - for Forensic Center cases than usual care (52.9%, n = 36/68 vs. 41.7%, n = 5/12). Conservatorship may be a necessary last resort to improve safety for some FE victims, and the Forensic Center appears to provide a pathway to this service. These findings suggest modification to the Elder Abuse Forensic Center conceptual model, and contribute to an emerging body of evidence on the role of the Forensic Center in addressing elder abuse. (RH)

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From : <http://tandfonline.com>

Resident-to-resident abuse: a scoping review; by Lynn McDonald, Christine Sheppard, Sander L Hitzig (et al).: Cambridge University Press, June 2015, pp 215-236.

Canadian Journal on Aging, vol 34, no 2, June 2015, pp 215-236.

Resident-to-resident abuse involves aggression and violence that occurs between long-term care (LTC) home residents and can have serious consequences for both aggressors and victims. To date, there has been no attempt to systematically assess the breadth of the problem in Canada. To address this gap, the authors undertook a scoping review to enhance understanding of resident-to-resident abuse in LTC homes. A redacted Canadian data set on resident-to-resident abuse is also reported on. Nine electronic literature databases were searched; a total of 784 abstracts were identified, but only 32 satisfied the inclusion criteria. The majority of records (75%) were retrospective case studies, qualitative studies, and reviews/commentaries. Of these, only 14 focused exclusively on resident-to-resident abuse. The redacted Canadian data set suggests resident-to-resident abuse makes up approximately one-third of reported abuse cases. Recommendations for future research, clinical practice, and policy are provided to raise awareness of this phenomenon to help decrease its incidence. (RH)

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From : journals.cambridge.org/cjg

A review of factors which potentially influence decisions in adult safeguarding investigations; by Patricia Trainor.: Emerald, 2015, pp 51-61.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 1, 2015, pp 51-61.

This paper looks at safeguarding documentation in relation to 50 adult safeguarding files for the period April 2010 to March 2011. This was followed up with semi-structured interviews with a small number of Designated Officers whose role it is to screen referrals and coordinate investigations. Findings from the research were used to redesign regional adult safeguarding documentation, to ensure Designated Officers have access to the information necessary to assist them in reaching decisions. Designated and Investigating Officer training was also updated to reflect learning from the research, thereby reducing the potential for variation in practice. A file tool was developed which examined the recorded information in safeguarding documentation contained within 50 service user files. The review tool looked at the personal characteristics of the vulnerable adult, the nature of the alleged abuse, and the decisions/outcomes reached by staff acting as safeguarding Designated Officers. A semi-structured interview schedule asked Designated Offices to comment on the training and understanding of the process as well as the factors they believed were central to the decision-making process. Their responses were compared to data obtained from the file review. A key finding in the research was that while factors such as type of abuse, the vulnerable adults' consent to cooperate with proceedings, identity of the referrer, etc. did influence decisions taken, there was a lack of clarity on the part of Designated Officers in relation to their roles and responsibilities and of the process to be followed. The research was limited to one Health & Social Care Trust area and had a small sample size (n=50). The findings of the research led to a revamping of existing safeguarding documentation which had failed to keep pace with developments and was no longer fit for purpose. Adult safeguarding training courses within the Trust were redesigned to bring greater focus to the role and responsibilities of designated and Investigating Officers and the stages in the safeguarding process. Adult Safeguarding leads were established within programmes of care and professional support mechanisms put in

place for staff engaged in this area of work. Better trained and supported staff alongside more efficient safeguarding systems should lead to better outcomes in the protection of vulnerable people from abuse and harm. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

A review of literature exploring the possible causes of abuse and neglect in adult residential care; by Andrew Hutchison, Biza Stenfert Kroese.: Emerald, 2015, pp 216-233.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 4, 2015, pp 216-233.

The purpose of this paper was to present a systematic review of empirical research exploring possible causal and risk factors linked to abuse or neglect in residential care facilities. Electronic database searches were conducted in order to identify and synthesise relevant studies, and sample characteristics, design characteristics and outcome data were extracted from each paper. The information was then collated and summarised. Each study was evaluated using Sale and Brazil's (2004) cross-paradigm framework of trustworthiness and rigour. In all, 17 papers met the inclusion criteria for this review. Results revealed that research in this area has utilised a diverse range of methodological approaches to explore abuse and/or neglect within the context of residential services for older adults and adults with learning disabilities. Possible causal and risk factors identified were separated into those that operated at a cultural or organisational/environmental level and those that operated at an individual or interpersonal level. While there are limitations associated with presenting a review of such a diverse group of studies, this paper presents a valuable synthesis of the empirically derived causal and risk factors linked to the abuse and neglect of adults in care. Additionally, readers are able to obtain a comprehensive overview of the quality of empirical research. (JL)

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The role of the Court of Protection in safeguarding; by Alex Ruck Keene, Kelly Stricklin-Coutinho, Henry Gilfillan.: Emerald, 2015, pp 380-390.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 6, 2015, pp 380-390.

The purpose of this paper was to outline how questions relating to capacity arise in the context of safeguarding, and when applications to the Court of Protection are required in relation to those who may lack capacity. It also sought to provide guidance as to how applications to the Court of Protection should be made so as to ensure that they are determined effectively and in a proportionate fashion. The paper drew on the practical experience of practising barristers appearing before the Court of Protection, and on the experience of a social worker who was an MCA/DOLS lead at a London local authority. Overall study findings showed that when to go to the Court of Protection in the safeguarding context is poorly understood, and there has not been proper recognition of the fact that proceedings for 'adult care orders' have a strong forensic analogy with applications for care orders in relation to children. It is only by recognising these forensic similarities that local authorities can make proper use of the Court of Protection in the discharge of their duties to vulnerable adults in their area. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

Social work and safeguarding adults; by Lyn Romeo.: Emerald, 2015, pp 205-207.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 3, 2015, pp 205-207.

In this paper Lyn Romeo, Chief Social Worker for Adults, discusses the positive impact of the 'Making Safeguarding Personal' (MSP) programme. The author identifies the connection between the core knowledge and skills requirements for social workers to the MSP approach to practice as well as commenting on how MSP projects have contributed to develop the evidence base for social work in adult social care. She concludes that a person-centred, outcome-based approach to safeguarding adults can benefit people who have are at risk of or experience harm or abuse. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Understanding repeated visits to adult protective services; by Allison Susman, Kristin E Lees, Terry Fulmer.: Emerald, 2015, pp 391-399.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 6, 2015, pp 391-399.

The purpose of this U.S. study was to explore Protective Service (PS) caseworker opinions as to why some older adults require repeated services. Using a constructivist grounded theory approach, focus groups were conducted with a major Adult Protective Services (APS) office, recorded, transcribed and analysed using thematic analysis. Results from the qualitative analytic method of thematic analysis produced four overarching themes: poor communication between referral sources and APS; PS caseworkers as gatekeepers; self-determination; and

changes in health conditions and family dynamics. These new data add depth to the understanding of the PS caseworker experience and help guide research related to areas that need educational interventions with older adults who access APS and the professionals and families involved in such cases. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldgroupublishing.com/jap.htm

'Why didn't we do this before?': the development of Making Safeguarding Personal in the London borough of Sutton; by Patrick Jonathan Hopkinson, Meta Killick, Anita Batish, Lee Simmons.: Emerald, 2015, pp 181-194. Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 3, 2015, pp 181-194.

This paper looks at Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP), a national programme which aims to increase the involvement of adults at risk in the adult safeguarding process. The implementation of MSP in the London Borough of Sutton involved three areas of analysis: a quantitative analysis of 47 safeguarding cases in which adults at risk were asked what they wanted the safeguarding intervention to achieve and whether or not these outcomes had been achieved; qualitative analysis of the service users' experience of the safeguarding process using focus groups led by creative arts therapists; and interviews with social workers, team managers and administrators on their experience of the implementation of MSP. In 81 per cent of safeguarding cases, outcomes were achieved satisfactorily. The focus groups identified the importance of freedom of movement, freedom of association, being listened to and regular communication with a consistent person. The practitioner interviews identified themes of increased efficiency, increased effectiveness, empowerment; the transformation of relationships and the practice of new skills. This research shows that focus groups led by therapists can be used to explore safety and safeguarding and supports the effectiveness of MSP in achieving person-centred outcomes. No baselines or control groups were used, so the extent of effectiveness is difficult to determine. The sample size is relatively small, so results may not be generalised. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

"Winning and losing": vulnerability to mass marketing fraud; by Sean Oliver, Trish Burls, Lee-Ann Fenge, Keith Brown.: Emerald, 2015, pp 360-370.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 17, no 6, 2015, pp 360-370.

The purpose of this paper was to report the findings from a small qualitative study of victims of mass marketing fraud (MMF) and financial scams, exploring how they become involved in such activity and then sustain their involvement. The paper concludes with recommendations for practitioners involved in supporting vulnerable older people. The paper highlights a range of predisposing risk factors to MMF which emerged as key themes including the psycho-social background of the victim, emotional vulnerability, the need for meaningful activity and opportunities for engagement in meaningful social activity. The study concludes that professionals need to develop increased understanding of the complexities of sustained involvement in MMF, and the ways in which fraudsters manipulate potential victims by 'grooming' and luring through plausible schemes which appear genuine to the victim. (JL)

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2014

Correlates of susceptibility to scams in older adults without dementia; by Bryan D James, Patricia A Boyle, David A Bennett.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2014, pp 107-122.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 26, no 2, March-May 2014, pp 107-122.

Millions of older Americans are targets of telemarketing fraud, internet fraud and other scams each year, resulting in loss to the victims estimated at some \$2.9 billion annually from financial fraud alone. This study examined correlates of susceptibility to scams in 639 community-dwelling older adults without dementia from the Rush Memory and Aging Project, a cohort study of ageing in the Chicago metropolitan area. Regression models adjusted for age, sex, education, and income were used to examine associations between susceptibility to scams, measured by a five-item self-report measure, and a number of potential correlates. Susceptibility was positively associated with age and negatively associated with income, cognition, psychological well-being, social support, and literacy. Fully adjusted models indicated that older age and lower levels of cognitive function, decreased psychological well-being, and lower literacy in particular may be markers of susceptibility to financial victimization in old age. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

The dark side of Norwegian nursing homes: factors influencing inadequate care; by Wenche Malmedal, Randi Hammervold, Britt-Inger Saveman.: Emerald, 2014, pp 133-151.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 3, 2014, pp 133-151.

The purpose of this paper was to investigate factors that influence the probability that nursing home staff will commit acts of inadequate care, abuse and neglect. In the present study, a cross-sectional survey was carried out in one county in the middle of Norway. Random sampling, stratified by size of nursing homes, and location (rural or urban areas), was used to select a variety of nursing homes from a total population of 55. All staff working in 16 nursing homes were asked to participate in the study. A response rate of 79 per cent was achieved. Study findings revealed that location and size of the nursing home, age of the staff, education level, job satisfaction, resident aggression, and conflicts between residents and staff predict inadequate care, abuse and neglect. The most consistent findings are that resident aggression increases the risk for all three types of inadequate care, and that conflicts predict different types of inadequate care depending on whether the conflicts are related to direct care-giving activities or not. Nursing home care is an important part of care for older people, and should be characterised by good quality services. The relation between inadequate care and resident aggression, conflicts, and other factors shown in this study points to the relevance of further improvements in nursing home practices to minimise the occurrence of episodes of inadequate care, abuse and neglect. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Domestic violence and multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs): a scoping review; by Rachel Robbins, Hugh McLaughlin, Concetta Banks (et al.): Emerald, 2014, pp 389-398.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 6, 2014, pp 389-398.

This paper draws attention to the potential and limits of the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) in supporting adults with social care needs who also experience domestic violence. The paper reports on a scoping review as part of a wider research project; and it identifies and assesses the effectiveness of social care's contribution to the development of MARAC and the protection of adults facing domestic violence. An understanding of the workings of MARAC could support social care practice with high-risk victims of domestic violence, such as people with mental health, physical or learning disabilities issues or older people. However, the conception of risk assessment and management central to the process also poses ethical dilemmas for practitioners. Social care is ideally placed to support, in an holistic manner, a group of vulnerable service-users with complex needs. However, the current climate of austerity could jeopardise this work. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Elder abuse: a review of progress in Ireland; by Amanda Phelan.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2014, pp 172-188.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 26, no 2, March-May 2014, pp 172-188.

Until recent years, Ireland has not formally responded to elder abuse. This article considers the recent developments in Ireland through an ecological framework which focuses on the multidimensional progress of Irish policy, practice and legislation related to protecting older people. The article outlines how since publication of the first Irish policy document on the subject in 2002, 'Protecting our future' by the Working Group on Elder Abuse (WGEA), that significant progress has been made. The article highlights areas for continued development and improvement. Although Ireland has no specific elder abuse legislation, generic legislation may be used according to the type of abuse that has been perpetrated. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Experience of family caregivers of community-dwelling stroke survivors and risk of elder abuse: a qualitative study; by Celia Chow, Agnes Tiwari.: Emerald, 2014, pp 276-293.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 5, 2014, pp 276-293.

The purpose of this Hong King study was to explore the following questions. (1): what are the experiences of family caregivers in caring for community-dwelling stroke survivors?; and (2): what services help or do not help the caregivers in managing their caregiving role? A qualitative study was conducted with a total of six focus group interviews with 29 stroke caregivers selected using convenience sampling in a local community centre. All interviews were recorded and transcribed for content analysis. The results pointed to three main themes working together to facilitate desirable outcomes in caregiving and prevent elder abuse: factors contributing to caregiver stress; factors that have a buffering effect on caregiver stress; and unmet needs identified from caregivers' experiences. The authors found that there were a number of factors contributing to caregiver stress. The findings matched with the concept that caregiver stress should not be considered as the primary cause of elder abuse. Findings provided information for further research to investigate positive coping and adjustment for

stroke survivors, caregivers and their families. Policy makers and service providers may consider specific policies and tailor-made services to enhance the effectiveness of current practice. The themes emerging from the study could be further reviewed in a longitudinal way to explore the cost-effectiveness, the outcomes and trajectory of interventional programmes. Furthermore education would be essential to let the public understand caregivers' difficulties and needs. From the findings of the study, the authors found that there were service gaps within policy and interventions. Concrete suggestions for improving the public's attitude and public facilities/transport for the disabled were captured in the study. In addition to personal resilience, caregivers had a strong wish for a supportive environment and services that would facilitate a better caregiving outcome. (JL)
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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

An exploration of service responses to domestic abuse among older people: findings from one region of the UK; by Julie McGarry, Christine Simpson, Kathryn Hinsliff-Smith.: Emerald, 2014, pp 202-212.
Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 4, 2014, pp 202-212.

Domestic abuse continues to be largely hidden phenomenon. For older survivors this invisibility is further compounded by conceptual confusion surrounding domestic abuse and other forms of family violence. The purpose of this paper was to explore service responses to abuse among older people from across a range of sectors. Where possible the perspectives of older people themselves were explored. The study used a mixed methods approach incorporating postal questionnaires and semi-structured telephone interviews. Those invited to take part included both statutory and voluntary agencies who provided specific domestic abuse support services or general services for older people as well as older people themselves, either as survivors of abuse or with an interest in the development of services. In total, 18 individuals from a range of agencies and three older women survivors agreed to take part in the study. The findings highlighted three main themes: firstly, a lack of conceptual clarity between domestic abuse and elder abuse; secondly, the complex nature of family dynamics and abusive relationships; and thirdly, a deficit in dedicated service provision for older survivors. Key recommendations include a wider recognition of the significance of inter-professional education, training and working practices. (JL)

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Factors associated with elder mistreatment in rural Tamil Nadu, India: a cross-sectional survey; by Srinivasan Chokkanathan.: Wiley Blackwell, August 2014, pp 863-869.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 29, no 8, August 2014, pp 863-869.

There is limited evidence for the multifactorial etiology of elder mistreatment. The goal of this study was to investigate factors associated with the mistreatment of older adults living in rural Tamil Nadu, India. A cross-sectional household survey was conducted in a sub-district of rural Tamil Nadu by using a standard questionnaire. Face to face interviews were conducted with 902 older adults aged 61 years and older. The relation between the characteristics of older adults, family members and family environments with reported mistreatment was examined by univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses. The multivariate results revealed that elder mistreatment was related to several factors associated with the perpetrator and the family environment. Perpetrator factors included middle age, a tertiary education (protective), alcohol consumption and the mistreatment of other family members. Family environment factors included family stress and low cohesion. Among the factors related to older adults, only physical abuse of family members was associated with exposure to mistreatment. The characteristics of older adults, family members and family environment were potent predictors of elder mistreatment. Multi-dynamic interventions should target dysfunctional families displaying alcohol use, relationship conflicts, low cohesion and the presence of some form of family violence. (JL)

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From : www.orangejournal.org

Hate crime against older people in England and Wales: an econometric enquiry; by Jose Iparraguirre.: Emerald, 2014, pp 152-165.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 3, 2014, pp 152-165.

The purpose of this paper was to present an econometric analysis of hate crime against older people based on data for England and Wales for 2010-2011 disaggregated by Crown Prosecution Service area _ a geographical unit which is co-terminus with local authorities. The authors ran different specifications of structural regression models including one latent variable and accounting for a number of interactions between the covariates. Study findings suggest that the higher the level of other types of hate crime is in an area, the higher the level of hate crime against older people. Demographics are also significant: a higher concentration of older and young people partially explains hate crime levels against the former. Employment, income and educational deprivation are also associated with biased crime against older people. Conviction rates seem to reduce hate crime against older

people, and one indicator of intergenerational contact is not significant. Due to data availability and quality, this paper only studied one year's worth of data. Consequently, the research results may lack generalisability. Furthermore, the proxy variable for intergenerational contact may not be the most suitable indicator; however, there will not be any other indicators available until Census data come out. The paper suggests that factors underlying hate crime would also influence hate crime against older people. Besides, the results would not support the 'generational clash' view. Tackling income, educational and employment deprivation would help significantly reduce the number of episodes of biased criminal activity against older people. Improving conviction rates of all types of hate crime would also contribute to the reduction of hate crime against older people. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Hate crimes and crimes against older people report 2013-2014; by Crown Prosecution Service (CPS). [London]: Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), October 2014, 55 PP.

This seventh annual report on hate crime and crimes against older people considers performance in relation to such crimes during 2013/14, by reference to available management data as well as positive outcomes in casework. The report brings together information on Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) performance in prosecuting racist and religious hate crime, homophobic and transphobic crime, crimes against the older person, and disability hate crime. It also provides examples of effective practice, lessons learned, policy development and research. The underlying data used can be found on the CPS website (at www.cps.gov.uk/data/hate_crime/); and the weblink http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/equality/hate_crime/index.html has links to previous reports and items on policy and guidance. (RH)

From : http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/docs/cps_hate_crime_report_2014.pdf

Hidden abuse of the 'thrifty' generation; by Shahid Naqvi.: British Association of Social Workers, November 2014, pp 14-15.

Professional Social Work, November 2014, pp 14-15.

Financial abuse is one of the most complex forms of mistreatment experienced by older people, and has become an increasingly significant area of work for social workers. In 2013, almost £25 million was stolen or conned from older people in the UK, with 74% of perpetrators being family members. This article considers the hidden nature of financial abuse and the steps to safeguard older people. (RH)

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From : www.basw.co.uk

Hundred forty eight more days with depression: the association between marital conflict and depression-free days; by Mijung Park, Jurgen Unutzer.: Wiley Blackwell, December 2014, pp 1271-1277.

International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, vol 29, no 12, December 2014, pp 1271-1277.

Although collaborative care programmes are effective in improving late-life depression, only about half of treated patients achieve clinically meaningful improvement. Thus there is a need to examine what characteristics may predict poor late-life depression course. Despite the robust evidence for the negative association between the quality of couple relationships and depression outcomes, few studies have examined these associations in the context of long-term late-life depression course. The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between the severity of couple conflict, receiving collaborative depression care programme, and 24-month depression outcomes. The study sample comprised 840 depressed older adults subsample from the Improving Mood, Promoting Access to Collaborative Treatment for late-life depression trial (IMPACT). Depression and couple conflict were assessed at baseline, 12-month and 24-month follow-up. Descriptive statistics and multivariate regression analyses were performed to examine mean 24-month depression-free days (DFDs) and the marginal effects of receiving IMPACT programme over usual care among participants with varying degrees of 24-month couple conflict. Compared with those who never endorsed frequent couple conflict over the three observation points, those who did twice had 63 fewer DFDs, and those who did three times experienced 148 fewer DFDs. Although the marginal effects of receiving IMPACT programme over usual care was greater in the overall sample, it was not statistically significant among those who endorsed frequent conflict at two or three times. The study concludes that frequent couple conflict is associated with worse long-term late-life depression outcomes among the patients in primary care clinics. (JL)

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From : www.orangejournal.org

The impact of psychological abuse on somatic symptoms: a study of older persons aged 60-84 years; by Joaquim Jorge Fernandes Soares, Eija Viitasara, Gloria Macassa ... (et al.): Emerald, 2014, pp 213-231. Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 4, 2014, pp 213-231.

The purpose of this paper was to examine differences in the experience of somatic symptoms by domain (exhaustion, musculoskeletal, gastrointestinal, heart distress) between psychologically abused and non-abused older people, and to scrutinise associations between abuse and somatic symptoms while considering other factors, such as social support. The design was cross-sectional, and participants were 4,467 men and women aged 60-84 years living in seven European cities. The data were analysed using bivariate/multivariate methods. Psychologically abused participants scored higher on all somatic symptom domains than non-abused, and thus were more affected by the symptoms. The regressions confirmed a positive association between psychological abuse and most somatic symptom domains, but other factors (e.g. depression and/or anxiety) were more salient. Demographics/socio-economics were positively (e.g. marriage/cohabitation) or negatively (e.g. education) associated with somatic symptoms depending on the domain. Social support and family structure 'protected' the experience of somatic symptoms. This study focused on psychological abuse only, and did not cover the effects of other abuse types on somatic symptoms. Nevertheless, the findings indicate that psychological abuse is linked to somatic symptoms. The role of other factors (e.g. depression, anxiety, social support) is also important. (JL)

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Investigating models of adult safeguarding in England: a mixed-methods approach; by Caroline Norrie, Martin Stevens, Katherine Graham, Jill Manthorpe (et al.): Emerald, 2014, pp 377-388. Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 6, 2014, pp 377-388.

In England, adult safeguarding has received increased attention in recent years and is a government priority. This paper describes the methodology being used in a study exploring the organisation of adult safeguarding. A mixed-methods study is presented which describes how the research team is seeking to identify models of adult safeguarding and then to compare them using a quasi-experimental study design. Close examination of this study's methodology highlights the potential value of mixed-method research approaches. Anticipated study challenges include difficulties with gaining agreement from study sites, and recruitment of people who have been the subject of a safeguarding referral. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Making Safeguarding Personal: developing responses and enhancing skills; by Jill Manthorpe, Deborah Klee, Cathie Williams, Adi Cooper.: Emerald, 2014, pp 96-103. Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 2, 2014, pp 96-103.

The Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) development project was set up and directly funded by the Local Government Association (LGA) and the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services (ADASS) in 2011, in response to concerns from those involved in adult safeguarding. This paper contextualises and summarises the MSP programme, and places it in the context of early developments in research-based evidence. A programme of sector led improvement in local council adult safeguarding arrangements was carried out in four English local councils by the LGA and other stakeholders. Support was provided to four local council test bed sites to assist them to test and adapt different approaches to adult safeguarding that placed emphasis on outcomes and on approaches to mediation to assist vulnerable adults to improve their circumstances. Key findings from the test bed sites are that it may be possible to consider the outcomes of safeguarding interventions from 'user' perspectives, and that it appears that practitioners may welcome support with taking forward methods of mediation and work with family networks. These activities reflect an interest in developing practice responses and measures of effectiveness. Councils will need to develop measures of the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements and sector led improvements can contribute to these from a 'bottom up' perspective. Practitioners often welcome opportunities to reflect on and to invest in responses to cases of alleged and proven abuse and neglect. (RH)

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Multicultural voices: attitudes of older adults in the United States of America about elder mistreatment; by Susan M Enguidanos, Marguerite Deliema, Iris Aguilar (et al.): Cambridge University Press, May 2014, pp 877-903.

Ageing and Society, vol 34, no 5, May 2014, pp 877-903.

Despite international growth in policies to increase the identification and response to elder abuse and neglect, there remain considerable barriers to treating the problem. Some of these barriers may be attributed to how older adults from different racial/ethnic backgrounds define, experience and seek to remedy elder mistreatment. Using

focus group discussions based on case vignettes, this paper examines how older adults from different racial and ethnic backgrounds in the United States of America perceive elder mistreatment. Five focus groups were conducted with African Americans, English-speaking Latinos, Spanish-speaking Latinos, non-Latino Whites, and African American care-givers for older adults. While similar definitions and meanings of elder abuse were expressed across the different racial/ethnic groups, Latino participants introduced additional themes of machismo, respect, love and early intervention to stop abuse, suggesting that perceptions or beliefs about elder mistreatment are determined by culture and degree of acculturation in addition to race/ethnicity. Most differences in attitudes occurred within groups, demonstrating that perceptions vary by individual as well as by culture. In identifying scenarios that constitute elder mistreatment, some participants felt that certain cases of abuse are actually the persistence of intimate partner violence into old age. Participants also indicated that victims may prefer to tolerate mistreatment in exchange for other perceived benefits (e.g. companionship, security); and out of fear that they could be placed in an institution if mistreatment is reported. Findings suggest the need for person-centred intervention and prevention models that integrate the cultural background, care needs and individual preferences of older adults. (RH)

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[From : journals.cambridge.org/aso](http://journals.cambridge.org/aso)

Neuropsychological characteristics of people living in squalor; by Sook Meng Lee, Matthew Lewis, Deborah Leighton ... (et al.): Cambridge University Press, May 2014, pp 837-844.

International Psychogeriatrics, vol 26, no 5, May 2014, pp 837-844.

Squalour is an epiphenomenon associated with a range of medical and psychiatric conditions. People living in squalour are not well described in the literature, and prior work has indicated that up to 50% do not have a psychiatric diagnosis. Squalour appears to be linked with neuropsychological deficits suggestive of the presence of impaired executive function. This study presents a case series of people living in squalour that examines their neuropsychological assessment and diagnosis. Clinicians from local health networks were invited to submit neuropsychological reports of patients living in squalour. These selected reports were screened to ensure the presence of squalour and a comprehensive examination of a set of core neuropsychological domains. Assessments were included if basic attention, visuospatial reasoning, information processing speed, memory function and executive function were assessed. 69 neuropsychological reports were included. 68% of the group underwent neuropsychological assessments during an inpatient admission. For participants where it was available (52/69), the mean Mini-Mental State Examination score was 25.29. Neuropsychological assessment showed a range of cognitive impairment with nearly all the participants (92.75%) found to have frontal executive dysfunction. One person had an unimpaired neuropsychological assessment. Results indicated that dorsolateral prefrontal rather than orbitofrontal functions were more likely to be impaired. Vascular etiology was the most common cause implicated by neuropsychologists. Frontal executive dysfunction was a prominent finding in the neuropsychological profiles of this sample of squalour patients, regardless of their underlying medical or psychiatric diagnoses. The study highlights the importance of considering executive dysfunction when assessing patients who live in squalour. (JL)

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[From : journals.cambridge.org/ipg](http://journals.cambridge.org/ipg)

Organisational aspects of elder mistreatment in long term care; by Paula HydeDiane Burns, Anne Killett (et al.): Emerald, 2014, pp 197-209.

Quality in Ageing and Older Adults, vol 15 no 4, 2014, pp 197-209.

This paper proposes five organisational factors associated with abuse, neglect and/or loss of dignity of older people resident in care homes. It derives from one set of findings from the ResPECT Study of Organisational Dynamics of Elder Care, commissioned by Comic Relief and the Department of Health (DH) through the Prevention of Abuse and Neglect In the Care of Older Adults programme (PANICOA). A knowledge synthesis method was selected to identify organisational aspects of elder mistreatment in residential care settings. The method was selected for its suitability in examining ill-defined and contested concepts, such as elder mistreatment, where the available evidence is dispersed and produced in varied forms. A rapid review comprising a search of three academic databases and a detailed examination of selected investigation reports into institutional mistreatment was followed by panel meetings with subject experts to complete the knowledge synthesis. This paper identifies and elaborates five organisational factors associated with elder mistreatment: infrastructure, management and procedures, staffing, resident population characteristics, and culture. This suggests that care quality is produced systemically, and that it can collapse as a result of seemingly minor and unrelated organisational changes. It also indicates macro-structural factors affecting care quality. Further research is needed to elaborate the influence of these organisational factors on mistreatment, and to understand any interactions. (RH)

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Paternalism or proportionality?: Experiences and outcomes of the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007; by Michael Preston-Shoot, Sally Cornish.: Emerald, 2014, pp 5-16.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 1, 2014, pp 5-16.

The authors report the findings from research into the outcomes of adult protection in Scotland, with particular focus on how service users, family members and service delivery professionals perceive the effectiveness of the protection orders in the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007. The study comprised analysis of Adult Protection Committee biennial reports on implementation of the 2007 Act to the Scottish Government, key informant interviews and workshops with professionals involved in adult protection leadership and practice, and case study interviews with service users, family members and practitioners. Concerns about the potential for paternalistic practice and excessive use of the protection orders within the 2007 Act have not materialised. The principle of proportionality appears to be firmly embedded in adult protection practice. Service delivery professionals, service users and family members remain acutely aware of the tensions between autonomy and protection, but point to beneficial outcomes for adults at risk from the careful use of protection orders, especially banning orders. Only ten case studies could be included in the study. However, the use of mixed methods enabled triangulation of the findings. Common themes emerge from across the data sources. The findings also resonate with conclusions drawn by other researchers. This paper offers a formal evaluation of the outcome of protection orders for adults at risk in Scotland. The findings are of wider policy relevance, given the debates on how to legislate for adult safeguarding in England and Wales. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Perceived barriers and facilitators to implement elder abuse intervention for victims and perpetrators: views from US Chinese older adults; by XinQi Dong, E-Shien Chang, Esther Wong, Melissa A Simon.: Emerald, 2014, pp 307-321.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 5, 2014, pp 307-321.

The purpose of this paper was to explore US Chinese older adults' views regarding elder abuse interventions in order to understand barriers to and facilitators of help-seeking behaviours. The study design was qualitative, using a grounded theory approach to data collection and analysis. A community-based participatory research approach was implemented to partner with the Chicago Chinese community. A total of 37 community-dwelling Chinese older adults aged 60 and above participated in focus group discussions. Participants viewed many benefits of intervention programmes. Perceived barriers were categorised under cultural, social and structural barriers. Facilitators to implement interventions included increasing education and public health awareness, integrating social support with existing community social services, as well as setting an interdisciplinary team. Perpetrator intervention strategies were also discussed. This study has wide policy and practice implications for designing and deploying interventions with respect to elder abuse outcomes. Modifying the cultural, social and structural barriers that affect the health behaviour of Chinese older adults contribute to the salience of elder abuse interventions in this under-served population. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Reading between the lines: the role discourse in shaping responses to safeguarding older people; by Diane Galpin.: Emerald, 2014, pp 399-410.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 6, 2014, pp 399-410.

This paper reports on findings from research into the role of language and discourse in shaping responses to older people at risk of abuse in England. The study comprises a critical discourse analysis (CDA) of the consultation paper 'A vision for adult social care: capable communities and active citizens' (Department of Health, 2010), which includes an outline of the Coalition government's approach to safeguarding adults. The aim of using CDA is to deconstruct policy to identify hidden meaning. The results suggest ideological, philosophical and economic discourses underpinning policy may promote 'Big Society' rather than address the abuse of older people, and that this might leave some older people vulnerable and at risk. It is acknowledged that the qualitative approach of CDA has its limitations as issues of subjectivity and interpretation exist. Drawing on this analysis may provide a heightened awareness of the use of discourse to expose potentially hidden motivations in others, and ourselves, by seeking out the ideological, philosophical and theoretical hiding places which enable specific discourses to become taken for granted. This paper thus explores practice in safeguarding adults from an ideological, economic and philosophical perspective. (RH)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

A review on elder care and mistreatment in Macao; by Derrick C K Tam, Eilo W Y Yu, Anise M S Wu.: Emerald, 2014, pp 294-306.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 5, 2014, pp 294-306.

Mistreatment of older people is a neglected issue in Macao's elder policy. The purpose of this paper is to review the current elder policy as well as legislation on the prevention and management of elder mistreatment in Macao and to provide practical suggestions to improve the situation. This paper reviews government documents and statistics on elder services and policy of Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR) government. The authors interviewed frontline social workers for the phenomenon of elder mistreatment in Macao as well as the issues and problems in handling abuse cases. The authors argue that the MSAR government has paid attention to financial aid to its senior citizens. In terms of elder care services, the government outsources various elder care services to nonprofit organisations and other private bodies. However, this public-private partnership approach cannot adequately coordinate service providers to prevent and manage elder mistreatment. Furthermore, Macao-mainland integration has encouraged more and more older people to stay in mainland China. Stronger government initiatives are needed to collaborate with Macao society, as well as mainland authorities, regarding the mistreatment of Macao elders. There are very few studies on elder mistreatment in Macao. This paper aims to draw the attention of Macao government and public as well as academics to the issue. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Risks of financial abuse of older people with dementia: findings from a survey of UK voluntary sector dementia community services staff; by Kritika Samsi, Jill Manthorpe, Karishma Chandaria.: Emerald, 2014, pp 180-192.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 3, 2014, pp 180-192.

Financial abuse of people with dementia is of rising concern to family carers, the voluntary sector and professionals. Little is known about preventive and early response practice among community services staff. The purpose of this paper was to investigate voluntary sector staff's views of the risks of managing money when a person has dementia and to explore ways that individuals may be protected from the risks of financial abuse. An online survey of staff of local Alzheimer's Society groups across England was conducted in 2011 and was completed by 86 respondents. Open-ended responses supplemented survey questions. Statistical analysis and content analysis identified emergent findings. Most respondents stated that people with dementia experienced problems with money management, with almost half the respondents reporting encountering cases of financial abuse over the past year. Most were alert to warning signs and vulnerabilities and offered suggestions relevant to practice and policy about prevention and risk minimisation. These findings show that adult safeguarding practitioners are likely to encounter money management uncertainties and concerns about exploitation of people with dementia. They may be contacted by community-based support staff from the voluntary sector about individual queries but could ensure that such practitioners are engaged in local training and networking activities to promote their skills and confidence. As with other forms of elder abuse, professionals need to be aware of risks of financial abuse and be able to suggest effective yet acceptable preventive measures and ways to reduce risks of harm and loss. Further publicity about adult safeguarding services may be needed among local community support services. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Sexual offenses against elderly people: forensic evaluation and judicial outcome; by Ana Nobrega Pinto, Fernanda Rodrigues, Ricardo Jorge Dinis-Oliveira (et al.): Taylor and Francis, March-May 2014, pp 189-204.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 26, no 2, March-May 2014, pp 189-204.

Forensic evaluation reports and judicial outcomes regarding older victims of suspected sexual offences in Portugal were retrospectively reviewed. During the period 2005-2009, a total of 14 cases were registered, corresponding to 0.3% of non-fatal crimes against older people and 0.6% of the total of sexual crimes reported. All the victims were female. The majority lived alone and did not have limitations in communication, orientation, ambulation, or autonomy. The offenders were all male (17 to 81 years old); most were known to the victims and had history of previous disruptive behaviours. The majority of the sexual offenses occurred in the victims' homes, and the offenders tended to use physical violence. Forensic evaluation was crucial for the identification of physical and biological evidence, and forensic conclusions were positively correlated with the judicial outcome of each case. High prosecution and conviction rates were also observed. (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Shared reality of the abusive and the vulnerable: the experience of aging for parents living with abusive adult children coping with mental disorder; by Tova Band-Winterstein, Yael Smeloy, Hila Avieli.: Cambridge University Press, November 2014, pp 1917-1927.

International Psychogeriatrics, vol 26, no 11, November 2014, pp 1917-1927.

Increasing numbers of ageing parents are finding themselves in the role of caregiver for their mentally ill adult child due to global deinstitutionalisation policy. The aim of this paper is to describe the daily ageing experience of parents abused by an adult child with mental disorder and the challenges confronting them in this shared reality. Data collection was performed through in-depth semi-structured interviews with 16 parents, followed by content analysis. Three major themes emerged: (a) old age as a platform for parent's vulnerability facing ongoing abuse; (b) 'whose needs come first?' in a shared reality of abusive and vulnerable protagonists; (c) changes in relationship dynamics. Old age becomes an arena for redefined relationships combining increased vulnerability, needs of both sides and its impact on the well-being of the ageing parents. This calls for better insights and deeper understanding in regard to intervention with such families. (JL)

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From : www.journals.cambridge.org

Staff attitudes towards sexual relationships among institutionalized people with dementia: does an extreme cautionary stance predominate?; by Feliciano Villar, Montserrat Celdran, Josep Faba ... (et al.): Cambridge University Press, March 2014, pp 403-412.

International Psychogeriatrics, vol 26, no 3, March 2014, pp 403-412.

This study explores whether staff perceptions and reactions to sexual situations involving one or two persons with dementia (PWD) reflect an extreme cautionary stance (an overprotective and paternalist style) or a person-centred model of care (focusing on understanding the residents' perspective and their rights). 53 staff members currently working in residential aged care facilities (RACFs) were purposively selected to participate in the study. Two vignettes describing sexual situations involving PWD were presented to participants. They were asked about their interpretation of the situation and how they would react. Data were analysed using content analysis, aimed at identifying common themes in the responses. When the sexual relationship involved a PWD and a cognitively intact resident, participants tended to define the situation as real (54.7%) or possible (35.8%) abuse, whereas when both parties had dementia it was more frequently conceptualised as a possibly abusive (39.6%) or non-abusive (37.7%) situation. The most frequent reaction to both situations was seeking the advice of other professionals. The interpretation of the first situation is compatible with an extreme cautionary stance, whereas the second scenario is less clearly perceived as an example of abuse. (JL)

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From : journals.cambridge.org/ipg

Treatment and prevention of elder abuse and neglect: where knowledge and practice meet - a model for intervention to prevent and treat elder abuse in Israel; by Sara Alon, Ayelet Berg-Warman.: Taylor and Francis, March-May 2014, pp 150-171.

Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect, vol 26, no 2, March-May 2014, pp 150-171.

Successful handling of elder abuse and neglect requires various interventions. This article presents findings from an evaluation study of a model for intervention implemented in three municipalities in Israel. Data from 558 older adults who were exposed to abuse and treated through the intervention, along with interviews with victims, abusers, and professionals revealed that improvement was achieved in 66% of the cases. In 20% of the cases, the abuse was stopped. The most widespread type of intervention consisted of individual counselling. Legal intervention yielded the highest rate of improvement (82%). Provision of supportive services for victims of neglect was found to be most effective (82% of improvement in the situation). (RH)

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From : <http://www.tandfonline.com>

Understanding elder abuse and neglect in aging Chinese immigrants in Canada; by Daniel W L Lai, Gabrielle D Daoust, Lun Li.: Emerald, 2014, pp 322-334.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 5, 2014, pp 322-334.

The purpose of this paper was to review and discuss existing literature and available research findings related to understanding elder abuse and neglect in culturally diverse communities, particularly the Chinese immigrant community in Canada. The conceptual understandings of elder abuse were examined, based upon the socio-cultural context and challenges faced by ageing Chinese immigrants. Previous literature and research publications related to elder abuse and neglect related to Chinese in Canada were reviewed and synthesised. Findings showed that from a culturally diverse perspective, influence of race, ethnicity, immigrant status and cultural norms on the recognition, identification, prevention and intervention of elder abuse and neglect are important to consider. A key message for professionals working with the ageing population, particularly older

immigrants from ethno-cultural minority backgrounds, is that understanding the social cultural context in which elder abuse or neglect emerges is critical. For many of the ageing Chinese immigrants in Canada, the socio-cultural circumstances that they have experienced, their social environment, and various barriers and challenges further prevent them from being aware of this emerging concern. Cultural norms and practices have played a critical role in their access to preventive and intervention services. This paper is a first attempt in the research community to synthesise a few critical issues related to elder abuse and neglect in the ageing Chinese immigrant community in Canada. In order to provide culturally competent services, service providers should be aware of cultural differences in attitudes towards elder mistreatment, including the ways in which specific types of abuse (e.g. financial abuse) are defined within ethno-cultural communities. (JL)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Unhappy anniversary?; by Joe Hanley, David Marsland.: Emerald, 2014, pp 104-112.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 2, 2014, pp 104-112.

The importance and nature of relationships of trust in care settings is explored. This paper attempts to answer the question, what is it about these kinds of relationships that is associated with harm and abuse? The paper takes a discursive approach, based implicitly on an ecological framework of analysis. The analysis draws on the broad array of enquiries, studies, reports and serious case reviews (SCRs) that are available on specific adult safeguarding issues. The conclusion is that the relationships between staff and service users in residential care settings are characterised by non-mutual dependency, isolation and unequal decision-making powers. Therefore, such relationships deserve special focus and attention, in order to safeguard and protect the people concerned. The paper implies that practitioners and policy makers should find ways to ensure that they listen more closely to people living in residential settings. Practitioners should ask more about the quality of relationships that people enjoy with the staff that support them. The paper suggests that in order to safeguard people more effectively, practitioners and policy makers should reconsider the central focus of their energies and revisit issues such as isolation, in the lives of disabled and older people living in residential care. (RH)

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What happens to the "hand that rocked the cradle"?: A study of elderly abuse in India; by Sonali Bhattacharya, Shubhasheesh Bhattacharya.: Emerald, 2014, pp 166-179.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 3, 2014, pp 166-179.

The purpose of this paper was to analyse the possible causes of abuse of older people in India and its repercussions for society, based on real cases and reports. A multiple case study approach was used for the study sourced from archival newspaper reports, crime reports and narration. Overall findings show that greater vigilance and more effective legislation would be required to solve the problem related to elder abuse. There is not much study of the causes, consequences and the effectiveness of the legal system with respect to abuse of older people in India. So this paper will be a unique contribution. (JL)

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Wilful neglect and health care; by Michael Mandelstam.: Emerald, 2014, pp 342-354.

Journal of Adult Protection, vol 16, no 6, 2014, pp 342-354.

This paper considers the criminal offence of wilful neglect in the context of hospital health care in England. It summarises the evidence of neglectful care in hospitals and analyses the ingredients and application of the offence of wilful neglect. It finds that neglect is ongoing and systemic in the hospitals, and that the offence of wilful neglect seems to be ineffective as either a punitive or deterrent measure. There is a mismatch between the extent of systemic, reckless neglect in the hospitals and the application of the criminal offence of wilful neglect. The answer, if any, might be: widening of the offence to anybody who is wilfully neglected (not just those mentally disordered or mentally incapacitated people); a new offence of corporate neglect; the holding of reckless leaders to account; and a reinvigorated Care Quality Commission (CQC) and Health and Safety Executive (HSE). (RH)

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From : www.emeraldinsight.com/jap.htm

Working at the frontline in cases of elder abuse: 'it keeps me awake at night'; by Jane Cairns, Anthea Vreugdenhil.: Wiley Blackwell, March 2014, pp 59-62.

Australasian Journal on Ageing, vol 33, no 1, March 2014, pp 59-62.

The present study looked at the experiences of frontline health and welfare practitioners in working with older people experiencing abuse. In-depth interviews were conducted with 16 Tasmanian community-based health

and welfare practitioners regarding their experiences of working in 49 recent cases of elder abuse. Interview transcripts were analysed using thematic analysis. All participants found working in cases of elder abuse challenging and the work itself was perceived as difficult, complex and at times dangerous. The cumulative effect of intimidating work contexts, practice dilemmas and a lack of support resulted in frustration and stress for many practitioners. Nevertheless participants were committed to providing ongoing services and support for older people experiencing abuse. Frontline practitioners working in cases of elder abuse face significant challenges and could be better supported through strengthening organisational elder abuse policies, increased management support and more age-inclusive family violence support services. (JL)

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